SULTANPUR:

A GAZETTEER,

BEING

VOLUME XLVI

OF THE

DISTRICT GAZETTEERS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

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PREFACE.

The old Gazetteer of Sultanpur was incorporated in the Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh, and was taken almost wholly from the Settlement Reports of Sultanpur and Fyzabad by Mr. A. F. Millett, C.S. Both these lengthy works are of great value for their historical information, but on other matters they have long been obsolete. The present volume is entirely new in form and matter. I am much indebted to the Settlement Report of Mr. F. W. Brownrigg, I.C.S., and to Mr. T. A. H. Way, I.C.S., for his ungrudging labour in furnishing me with new information. The ancient history has been contributed by Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S., and the remainder I have compiled from various sources.

NAINI TAL:
October 1903.

H. R. N.

GAZETTEER OF SULTANPUR.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

J. A. S. B.—Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society.

A. S. N. I.—Archæological Survey of Northern India.

E. H. I.—The History of India, by Sir H. M. Elliot.

GAZETTEER OF SULTANPUR.

CONTENTS.

DISTRICT

SULTANPUR

Scale—1 Inch = 8 Miles.

10 5 0 10 Miles



REFERENCE.

Chief Town	○ SULTANPUR
Tahsil	▭ KADIPUR
Pargana Capital	▣ CHANDA
Police Station	○ Piparpur
Village	○ Dhamaur
District Boundary	
Tahsil "	
Pargana "	
Railway "	
Metalled Road	
Unmetalled Road	
Pargana Asal	1

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL FEATURES.

THE district of Sultanpur lies in the east of the province of Oudh, on both sides of the river Gumti, between the parallels of 81° 32′ and 82° 41′ of east longitude and between 25° 59′ and 26° 40′ north latitude. Its extreme length is about 80 miles, and the extreme breadth from north to south about 38 miles. Its area is returned as 1,096,294 acres, or nearly 1,713 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the district of Fyzabad and on the south by Partabgarh. To the north-west lies Bara Banki and to the west Rai Bareli, while on the east are the Jaunpur and Azamgarh districts of the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions respectively. Boundaries and area.

Sultanpur is a purely agricultural district with a very dense population, at the rate of 632 persons to the square mile. There are no towns of any size, the district headquarters being the largest, but even this has a population of less than 10,000 inhabitants. Besides Sultanpur, there were at the last census 2,458 villages in the district. Of these, no less than 2,244 contained less than 1,000 inhabitants, and 184 between 1,000 and 2,000 persons. This leaves only 30 places with a population of over 2,000, a lower figure than in any other district of the division except Partabgarh. With an average of 440 persons to each village it is only to be expected that the proportion of the urban to the rural population should be lower than in any other part of the United Provinces, amounting to only ·8 per cent. Sultanpur itself is a municipality, but there is not a single town in the district administered under Act XX of 1856. The largest are all very small, the chief being Raipur and Gauriganj in Amethi, Dostpur in Aldemau, and Shukul Bazar in Jagdispur. In the second part of this volume will be found an account of each of these and of the larger villages, but hardly any of them are worthy of special note, as they are for the most Towns and villages.

part large agricultural communities, or places which have risen to a position of some small importance for administrative reasons either in the past or under British rule.

Topography.

Consequently, as agriculture is the only subject of importance in the district, it is essential to consider carefully the capabilities of Sultanpur in this direction, and we may begin by a survey of the whole area according to its natural and topographical divisions. The geology of the country may be very briefly dismissed, as it exposes nothing but the ordinary Gangetic alluvium : the mineral formations will be dealt with later. With the exception of a very gradual and scarcely perceptible slope from north-west to south-east, its surface is generally level, being broken only by the valley of the Gumti and the ravines by which its drainage is effected. Almost the whole district lies in the watershed of the Gumti, only the southern portion draining towards the Sai : the altitude of the intervening ridge, if it may be so called, being 352 feet above the mean sea level at Sultanpur. South of the Gumti the country may be broadly divided into three main belts—a riverain tract along the banks of the stream, cut up by ravines and only relieved of its dreariness by occasional mango groves ; a central belt of highly cultivated and well wooded villages, rich in landscapes as picturesque and varied as a level country can display ; and on the extreme south a lake belt of rice lands interspersed with large arid plains of *úsar* and swampy jhils. North of the river we have the same line of bare ravines, giving place to a similar belt of generally rich and fertile land, in places somewhat ill-drained, and sinking gently to the small valley of the Majhui, which separates this district from Fyzabad. In its main features the district resembles Rai Bareli. It is not perhaps so good, as it contains a larger proportion of inferior soil and the precarious area is somewhat extensive. None the less it maintains its place among the fully developed districts of south-eastern Oudh and ranks high among the first-class districts of the United Provinces.

The central tract.

Of the three belts referred to above, the Gumti circle and the lake tract will be dealt with separately in the account of the swamps and jhils of the district and of the precarious tracts.

With regard to the third or central circle there is little to be said : its character and position will be seen from the description of the rivers and drainage lines. The best portions of the district include the north-west of Isauli, the centre of Musafirkhana, the dry areas of Asal and Chanda, and the higher central portion of Miranpur. The cultivated parts of Aldemau, Baraunsa, Amethi, and Jagdispur are of fair but not exceptional fertility.

River Gumti.

The chief drainage line of the district is the Gumti, which is in fact the only stream of any importance. It enters the district in the north-west corner and runs in a sluggish and tortuous but well defined course towards the south-east, finally passing into Jaunpur. In pargana Jagdispur it winds along the whole of the northern boundary, separating this district from Bara Banki and Fyzabad, and receiving all the drainage of the northern portion of the pargana by various natural watercourses. Along its upper reaches down to Sathin the banks are high and sometimes precipitous, and the bed is well marked. The villages stand on raised sandy ground, and are often poor in quality. The building sites afforded by this elevated ground, in combination with the graceful bends of the river, were much sought after in ancient times ; Kishni and Sathin stand out majestically with their venerable ruins. South of Sathin the river opens out, the high banks recede, and from Mau Atwara onwards the lowlands are subject to damage from flooding. South-eastwards from Jagdispur the river separates the two parganas of Isauli on the north and Musafirkhana on the south. Here, again, there is a fair extent of tarái land, and the river seems to have altered its course somewhat within recent times, and looks as if it once ran in a fairly direct line from Fatehpur, the retreat of the notorious dacoit known as Jagannath Chaprasi, to Isauli, an old Musalman stronghold, standing on a firm and lofty bluff. At the present time, however, it winds along in a fairly well defined bed between stretches of lowlying ground on either side. From Isauli onwards the banks close in, the stream becomes narrow, and the bed less tortuous than usual. On the north the high cliffs are scored with deep ravines, and on either bank there is much irregular broken ground. Proceeding

in the same direction, the Gumti separates pargana Miranpur on the south-west from Baraunsa on the north-east. Here, too, it ordinarily runs between well defined banks, although in the west of Baraunsa there are some lowlying riparian strips of cultivation. The banks on the south side are generally of a similar nature, but in places they sink and the soil is crumbly, considerable damage being done in years of heavy rainfall. In the east of this pargana the scour from the uplands is considerable, and large ravines have formed, while here and there the constant erosion has caused much land to be thrown out of cultivation. In the Kurwar estate, many of whose villages lie along the river bank, efforts have been made from time to time to combat this tendency; but when once a light sandy bank begins to succumb in this fashion, it is almost impossible to arrest the gradual cutting away. The river in these two parganas passes by Chandaur and the modern Sultanpur, which lies opposite the ruins of the old town. Thence it passes on towards the south-east and separates Aldemau from Chanda, passing Paparghát, Dera, the home of the Rajkumar Rája of that ilk, Dhopap, the scene of a great bathing fair, the heap of ruins known as Aldemau, Kadipur, the tahsil headquarters, and Dwarka, the ruined stronghold of the Meopur family and a whilom British cantonment. In this part of the district the course of the river is winding and irregular. In Aldemau the ground in its vicinity as far as the village of Katsari is much cut up by ravines, passing through a block of high light land, which easily lends itself to erosion. Beyond this the unevenness diminishes, and the riparian estates do not suffer: there is no great danger from flooding, the bed being well defined, and the tarái area almost absent. In Chanda the banks are similar, being high and in places precipitous. In the north of the pargana where the ground along the river is light and highlying, ravines have frequently been formed and some land has gone out of cultivation in consequence. The drainage of the land in its neighbourhood is carried down to the river by numerous natural channels.

Floods on the Gumti.

Except in years of abnormal rainfall, the Gumti gives no trouble. The bed of the current is usually deep, running several feet below the level of the surrounding country. While serious

fluctuations, however, in the course of this stream are almost unknown, and consequently there is no necessity for applying the rules of alluvion and diluvion in this district, yet damage is frequently caused by floods and their consequent effects. The deluge of 1871 is still remembered as the most serious that has ever occurred in Sultanpur. On that occasion over 21,500 acres were submerged, with the result that not only were the autumn crops completely destroyed, while many hamlets and houses with their cattle and stores of grain were swept away, but the ground was so saturated and soured that the spring crops of the succeeding harvest proved a total failure, and it was found necessary to make remissions of revenue to the extent of Rs. 16,700. Similar in character, but of less magnitude, was the flood of 1894, when only Rs. 2,400 were remitted from the Government demand. The worst danger to be feared from excessive rainfall is the subsequent supersaturation of the sub-soil, as occurred after the inundation of 1894, when many of the lowlying villages of Isauli and Jagdispur became water-logged. The drought of 1896, however, remedied this defect, and these tracts now produce prolific crops, and all traces of the sourness of the soil left by the floods have disappeared.

Kandu nala. The other streams of the district are generally unimportant, and consist for the most part of tributary channels of the Gumti, Sai, and other rivers: most of them run dry in the hot weather, and are only of local interest. The largest is the Kandu nala, which enters the district from Rai Bareli, and after a course of about 23 miles discharges itself into the Gumti. This river is a combination of two streams. Between the parganas of Jagdispur and Gaura Jamun runs a large drainage channel known as the Naiya nala, a term applied to any rain stream. It is almost dry in the cold weather, but is a torrent in the rains. At Tanda in Jagdispur it is reinforced by another large watercourse which rises in Parwezpur to the north, and thenceforward the combined stream is known as the Kandu. In the south-east of Jagdispur it is joined by another drainage channel serving the villages round it to the north, and in the extreme north-east of Gaura Jamun a third deep drainage channel, which runs irregularly from near Jamun and carries off the surplus water from that

village and the neighbourhood, unites with the main stream. The banks are broken by ravines, and here and there is a small tract of jungle. The Kandu nala then continues eastwards through pargana Musafirkhana, and empties itself into the Gumti at Chandipur. Although it assumes considerable proportions after heavy rain, it is a shallow stream at other times, and there is never any danger of flooding along its course.

Other Gumti tributaries.

The other tributaries of the Gumti are very small and unimportant. The Bed nala drains a valuable block of land in the north-west of Isauli, and flows into the Gumti at the village of Kankarkola. It rises in the Fyzabad district and passes under the main road a short distance north-east of Haliapur. In pargana Miranpur the Sarhadi streamlet drains a few villages of the north-west. In the extreme south-east of the pargana the Paniha performs a similar function, running down to the Gumti through the village of Bhadaiyan. Of more importance are two streams in the centre of the pargana. The Chunha, rising in the Karahwa lake, runs towards the river, draining all the intermediate country. Increasing in volume as it goes, it forms in its furthest reaches quite a considerable stream, and carries down a large quantity of water between its high banks. Near Karaundia, close to its union with the Gumti, it is joined by the Gabharia nala, which rises in Pitambarpur Kalan, about five miles south of Sultanpur, and drains all the land in that neighbourhood. These streams sometimes carry too great a volume of water, for in 1894 the former carried away the bridge on the metalled road to Kurwar, and the latter badly breached two bridges on metalled roads running over it. In Baraunsa there are several small watercourses running down to the river from the interior, and frequently acting as outlets for the larger swamps. The best known is the Jamwaria, which taps the centre for some distance and joins the river at Saifullahganj, some five miles north-east from Sultanpur: for some way up from its discharge it flows in a broad, well defined bed. Lastly, we have the Khub nala in the south of pargana Chanda. This originates a short distance west of the Jaunpur road and drains the whole of the south centre: it flows towards the Gumti after quitting the south-easternmost corner of the pargana. During the rains it assumes

considerable proportions, and does some damage to the lowlands along its bed.

The Majhui rises in the east of Baraunsa, and drains the north-east of that pargana, thenceforward forming the northern boundary of Aldemau. It flows past the town of Dostpur, receiving along its course many small water channels, but none of any importance, and leaves the district at the extreme north-eastern corner, to fall ultimately into the Tons. In the cold weather it is a comparatively small stream, but in the rains it occasionally develops into a swollen torrent, spreading over a good deal of the lowland near its banks and doing a little injury: here and there after unusual floods *reh* is apt to appear. The river is crossed by a fine old masonry bridge at Dostpur. Another river of Aldemau is the Mangar. This at first has two branches, both of which originate in large swamps a short distance apart and a few miles to the south of Dostpur, the largest being those at Malikpur and Domanpur. Both of these in the upper parts of their courses rather resemble a chain of jhils than a river. The southern branch soon reaches the boundary of the pargana, along which it flows first east and then north, until it receives the other branch at Jagdispur, when it again bends eastwards into the Jaunpur district. **Majhui.** **Mangar.**

The tributaries of the Sai are no more important than those of the Gumti. In Jagdispur there is an irregular watercourse draining the west centre and tailing off into the Rai Bareli district: its bed is low and its usefulness limited, water-logging being not unfrequent in its vicinity. Further south in Amethi we have the Tengha, which takes its name from the village so called in the south of the pargana, where it is spanned by an old masonry bridge on the road from Raipur to Partabgarh, erected about 1820 by the Nazim, Mir Ghulam Husain. Close by is another bridge, over which runs the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to Moghal Sarai. The Tengha rises in the Tal Mariaon, and for the first thirteen miles of its course consists of a string of lakes and swamps running down the western half of the pargana. It takes a definite form at Naraini, and flows thence past Bisheshargan j to within a short distance of the pargana boundary: it there turns east and then north-east to Tengha, **Tributaries of the Sai.**

continuing east for some distance as far as Chhacha, where it bends south into Partabgarh to join the Chamrauri and then the Sai. One of its affluents brings down the surplus water of the lake known as the Rája's Bandh in the centre of Amethi. Within the Partabgarh boundary it is joined by the Nandhia, which rises in some jhils extending from Bisora in Musafirkhana to Dhamaur in the west of Miranpur. Thence it flows south in a clearly defined bed past Tikri, Nandhia in Asal, and Bhadar into Partabgarh. At Narharpur in Asal it is joined by a small stream which drains the east of the pargana, flowing past Piparpur. In the west of Chanda there is a watercourse known as the Pili nadi, composed of a long series of jhils, which are only connected during the rains. It begins in the Sheogarh swamps and runs southwards into the Partabgarh district.

Lakes and swamps.

In many parts of the district the drainage is somewhat defective, resulting in the accumulation of the surface water in swamps and lakes, especially in the centre and south-west. Few of these, however, are of any great size, and in most of them the water is shallow, and they are all apt to run dry in years of drought when they are chiefly needed for irrigation, although in such cases they make way for valuable spring crops in the following year. There are practically none in Jagdispur, as that pargana lies high and is well drained. In Gaura Jamun, however, the predominant feature throughout is water. There is hardly a village, save a few in the north and west, that has not a natural catchment area for rain floods, forming a fair-sized lake in the wet months. The largest is the Tal Mariaon in the south, a vast but shallow expanse of water, which forms the source of the Tengha, and in dry years produces a splendid wheat crop. In Musafirkhana the south-west, south, and south-east lie low and retain much water that cannot drain off: there are, however, no large swamps, those at Bisora and Dharauli alone being of any size. In Amethi the north-west near Gaura Jamun lies very low, and the water has no natural outlet. The principal stretches of water include the Naiya jhil, a long, straggling, and usually shallow stretch of water on the borders of the Miranpur and Amethi parganas, which overflows into several estates in the vicinity, but does comparatively little

damage: and the Rája-ka-bandh in the centre. The latter derives its name from the embankment which surrounds it, a work of very irregular alignment, which impounds the water in a drainage area of about 34 square miles, the lakes so formed being four or five square miles in extent. It was constructed about the year 1845 by Rája Bisheshar Bakhsh Singh of Amethi. It is too weak to hold all the water intercepted in years of heavy rainfall, and during such seasons is apt to burst in several places, causing damage to the neighbouring villages and roads: this occurred in 1871, 1894, and 1898. Both of these are drained off eastwards by natural channels, which ultimately join the Sai. The Lodhi Tal in the south-west near Gauriganj is another extensive basin, emptying itself into the Tengha. In pargana Miranpur there are many big swamps. The largest and most detrimental is the Karahwa jhil, which lies in the village of Rawania Pachhim and the neighbouring estates, no fewer than eight of which are injuriously affected by its overflow in unusually wet years. On the other hand, if the rainfall is at all deficient, its value is correspondingly great, and for this reason the owners of the estates which suffer from its overflow are by no means desirous of having it drained. Next in importance is the Majhna swamp, a long and shallow piece of water connected with the Naiya of Amethi: it overflows to some extent, but does little damage. Much more injurious is the network of swamps in the south-east of Miranpur. The drainage is bad, and much injury often results, even in ordinary seasons. The chief are the Asrawan, Pilia, Barela, and Karunia jhils. Besides these, there are several swamps all over the pargana, notably the Bhain, Balampur, and Bhada depressions: all of them are useful for irrigation, and they rarely cause extensive injury to cultivated land. In pargana Asal a few estates on the eastern border sometimes suffer from flooding. The only two stretches of water calling for remark are the Bhojpur lake and the jhil at Kotwa near the northern border. In Chanda there are several large swamps. The chief is that at Holapur, which did much damage till it was drained into the Gumti. In the centre are the jhils at Lambhua, Amrupur, and Kusela, and in the south-west the chain that forms the Pili nadi. In years

of ordinary rainfall their usefulness far outweighs any disadvantages that can be attributed to them.

North of the Gumti, in pargana Isauli, we find a very low-lying tract in the north-east, where almost every village has some considerable proportion of its area under water. The largest swamps are those of Dih and Baghauna; the latter, however, is very shallow, despite its size. The others are numerous, but deserve no special mention. In Baraunsa there are several large depressions, but no lakes of any importance. The chief are the Raidaha, Naraiyan, and Sita Kund tanks, which do some damage even in ordinary seasons, although the injury is confined within reasonable limits and is rarely abnormal or excessive. Lastly, we come to pargana Aldemau. Here the number of swamps is a marked feature of the central portion. In many cases the water cannot escape, and they form the natural drainage depositories of the tracts in which they lie. The most important are those at Ahda, Palia Golpur, Mustafabad, Katghara, Domanpur, Malikpur, Lonra, and Banbaha. Their size depends on the nature of the season; those which have no natural outlet are liable to cause much damage in years of heavy rainfall.

Precarious tracts.

From the remarks already made it will be seen that Sultanpur is more in danger of suffering from excessive moisture than from drought. The chief natural drawbacks of the district are the defective drainage of some parganas, and the liability of the riparian tracts along the Gumti to flooding. During the wet years in which the last revision of the revenue assessment took place, the soil in considerable areas had been injured by over-saturation, resulting in the spread of the injurious saline efflorescence known as *reh*. This injury at one time threatened to become permanent, but with drier seasons the affected tracts have, for the present at any rate, completely recovered their fertility.

Flooding.

We have already referred to the liability of certain parts of pargana Amethi to injury from flooding from the Rája's Bandh. The two permanent features of the pargana are water and *úsar*, and, with the exception of the south-eastern block, almost every village contains both. In the north-west the land lies particularly low, and in years of heavy rainfall injury is generally caused by flooding. The water has no outlet and accumulates

in the large swamps. The whole pargana, excepting the south-east, is chiefly devoted to the cultivation of *jarhan* rice. This crop is frequently damaged by heavy rain, while, on the other hand, there is always a danger of severe distress in years of drought. Closely resembling Amethi is the pargana of Gaura Jamun, which bounds it on the north. Here, too, the land lies low and the water does not drain off easily. The Kandu nala in the north runs through high ground and fails to relieve the pressure on the rest of the tract. In this part of the district, as a matter of fact, the simplest manner of specifying precarious tracts would be to name the large swamps which are to be found in every direction.

A similar state of things prevails in Isauli, Musafirkhana, Chanda, Asal, Baraunsa, Aldemau, and a small portion of Miranpur. In Isauli there are several estates in the north-east which are liable to suffer from flooding, as in years of heavy rainfall the swamps overflow their banks. The same sort of thing occurs in Musafirkhana, where on the southern border there are a few large swamps which have no outlet. Baraunsa is one of the most secure portions of the district, but a few villages in the north-west corner are liable to flooding from large swamps in or near them on very little provocation, and the extreme east also suffers somewhat from the same cause. In Miranpur the only swamp-affected tract is the land lying round the Karahwa jhil in the west centre of the pargana. In Chanda there is some liability to flooding in the south-east along the line of the Khub nala. Elsewhere the only appreciable injury due to the same cause is to be found in the vicinity of the many swamps that are dotted about all over the pargana. In pargana Asal the land lies low along the eastern border, and in wet years there is always a danger of flooding. The south-west corner of the pargana, on the other hand, is much higher; the soil is for the most part light and of poor quality. It is chiefly owned by Bilkharia Rájputs, who suffer considerably in years of scanty rainfall. In pargana Aldemau the large number of jhiḷs in the central portion has already been referred to: though liable to do damage under certain circumstances, yet the injury caused by their presence is more often than not amply counterbalanced by the facilities they

afford for purposes of irrigation. The eastern portion of the pargana was seriously affected by the drought of 1896, the reason being that this tract is chiefly devoted to *jarhan* cultivation, and the crop fails with an early cessation of the rains.

Gumti khadir.

The remaining precarious tracts are those along the Gumti. In the north-west of pargana Jagdispur the villages along the river have a light inferior soil and their outturn is always uncertain, while they have but scanty means of irrigation. Several villages in the tarái have been affected by water-logging. The worst are Mau Atwara, Kachnaon, and Thauri. In the first named the saturation is of long standing and of less account than in the two latter, where its effects during recent years have been most disastrous. Another heavy flood like that of 1894 would again cause deterioration, but at present they are improving. Recuperation set in rapidly during the dry year of 1896 and has since been steadily maintained. The two villages of Mattiari Kalan and Pichuti are liable to be swept by the river and are more or less covered with sand. In pargana Musafirkhana all the land along the river bank from Kochit to Kundri may be styled precarious. The tarái belt, which constitutes a considerable portion of the villages, is always more or less liable to be swept by the river in years of abnormal rainfall. As in Jagdispur, however, a great improvement has been noticeable since 1896. There seems no reason why this restoration should not be permanent, but nevertheless this tract of country will always call for watchfulness. In Isauli the tarái from Jarai Kalan to Ashrafpur is extensive and lowlying. The tract suffered very severely in the floods of 1894, and at the close of that year most of the riparian estates were in an extremely destitute condition. Relief had then to be afforded by the distribution of food and advances of money, while at the recent settlement large reductions of revenue had to be made. Moreover, the scarcity of 1896 was severely felt here, and this portion of the pargana requires close attention. Lower down the river, in the parganas of Baraunsa and Miranpur, the villages along the banks of the Gumti are more or less precarious at all times. In Baraunsa the riparian villages are frequently light and poor, but there is not much tarái except in the west, and the pargana

never suffers so severely in regard to this tract as the similarly situated land higher up the stream. In Aldemau the Gumti does very little damage and seldom overflows its banks. Signs of water-logging are only to be seen in a few villages bordering the river in the south-eastern portion. The worst of these are Taharpur and Nagnathpur, where saturation has only recently appeared.

Barren land.

The amount of land recorded as barren waste is large. The returns of 1902 show no less than 264,919 acres, or over 24 per cent. of the total area under this head. It must be noted, however, that of this as much as 80,656 acres are covered with water, the proportion being greatest in the Sultanpur and Amethi tahsils, and 41,253 acres are occupied by roads, buildings, and village sites. This leaves 143,010 acres of actually barren and unculturable land, amounting to over 13 per cent. of the whole area of the district. Most of this is of a very untractable nature, and consists of wide *úsar* plains, which are especially prevalent in the south and east of the district. In pargana Amethi the amount of *úsar* is proverbial: it there reaches the proportion of 17 per cent. The same figure is reached in the Kadipur tahsil, while in Sultanpur it is only ten per cent. and in Musafirkhana no more than eight per cent. Nothing whatever will grow on such land, not even grass: the only product is *reh*, a saline efflorescence that is peculiarly obnoxious to vegetable growth: it is collected and used to some extent by washermen as a substitute for soap, and also by the Manihars in the manufacture of country glass. This *reh* is apt to occur also in the riparian estates along the Gumti after floods, and is the result of saturation. The phenomenon was especially noticed in Jagdispur, Isauli, and Musafirkhana after the inundation of 1894, and the danger assumed somewhat alarming proportions; but the following dry years resulted in its disappearance, and most of the land, which was considered the richest in the district, has been restored to its former fertility. This was a striking instance of the old saw, "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good": for, while the failure of the rains in 1896 brought famine in its train elsewhere, the severe baking to which the tarái was subjected drove out the excessive moisture, and here, at any rate, proved a veritable godsend.

Kankar. The only other mineral product of the district deserving mention is *kankar*, a carbonate of lime containing silica and oxide of iron. This is found almost everywhere in great abundance. It lies at a distance ranging from a few inches to three or four feet from the surface, in a stratum of about the same thickness. The *kankar* found in this district is of four kinds. The first is known as *bichua*, a first-rate road metal, somewhat black in appearance. The second is *mathia*, a lighter and softer kind, with which a quantity of clay or earth is always intermixed. Neither this nor *pathria*, the third kind, a sandy stony metal, are of any use for roads. The fourth kind is known as *chatán*, a hard yellow metal of considerable value. All along the bed of the Gumti reefs of *kankar* appear, causing occasional obstruction to navigation, and in places it has been found necessary to blow them up with gunpowder. These reefs frequently contain a fossil formation of a yellow colour, from which excellent lime is to be obtained. In pargana Chanda a bed of the earth known as *multani matti* has been found; it is about five acres in extent, and is used for pottery and dyeing purposes.

Building materials. Most of the houses in the district are built of ordinary mud, and with the Bhale Sultáns of the north-west and several other clans there is still a deep-rooted prejudice against the use of brick walls and tiled roofs. This dates from the tyrannous days of Nawábi rule, when any outward sign of prosperity was a certain prelude to depredations on the part of the King's troops and revenue officials. Brick houses are only found in the towns, and in the case of the residences of the taluqdars and other persons of wealth, and consequently there is but little demand for building materials. Stone is non-existent and never used, the cost of transport being prohibitive. Bricks are made at several places in the district, and, as usual, in three qualities, the price ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 9 per thousand. Tiles for roofing cost one rupee per thousand. Mud walls cost on an average about twelve annas per 100 cubic feet. The better classes of wood for building have to be imported, but the district can supply the inferior kinds, such as mango and *mahua*, in sufficient quantities. The cost of mango is about five annas

per cubic foot, while *mahua* is somewhat more expensive. Bamboos are sold at the rate of eight to the rupee.

There are no forests in the district, and the only jungle of any size now remaining is that which lies around the fort of the Rája of Amethi at Ramnagar. In former days large tracts of jungle of *dhák* and thorn were to be found all over the district and formed a valuable city of refuge in the troublous times of the Nawábi. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, it is said, one large tract of dense jungle extended in an unbroken stretch from the residence of the Rája of Amethi quite up to the provincial road to Lucknow; and the Bhadaiyan jungle also, which even after the Mutiny covered more than a thousand acres, is said to have been the remains of an extensive wood, patches of which are still to be found in villages far removed from Bhadaiyan. The only tree-covered tracts of spontaneous growth at the present day are a few small *dhák* jungles along the Kandu nala and elsewhere. These, however, cannot be called forests, of which they lack the stateliness and density; seen in the twilight at the season of the year their leaves are gathered for fuel, their crooked trunks and branches present the appearance of a number of gaunt, weird figures in all sorts of grotesque and fantastic attitudes. The absence of forests scarcely furnishes matter for regret. If they have come under the axe, it is because it is more profitable to cultivate the land they occupied; and a satisfactory substitute for them, devoid of their unhealthiness, is to be found in the large and noble groves with which the district is plentifully studded. Woods.

The grove area is large, amounting in 1902 to 70,478 acres, or 6·4 per cent. of the total area of the district. The proportion is highest in the Musafirkhana tahsil, where it rises to over ten per cent., an unusual figure, even for Oudh. Many of these groves are of considerable size and of great value. Groves.

The trees most in favour for groves are the mango, the *jámun*, and the *mahua*, interspersed now and then, especially near village sites, with an *áonla*, *gúlar*, or *kathal*; the *mahua* is also often found alone or in clumps of two or three in open spots, as are the *bel*, the *kaitha*, the tamarind, and the *ním*. Grand old solitary trees of immense magnitude—the banyan, the *pákar*, and

the *pípal*,—planted perhaps in the days of Bhar supremacy, here and there form a prominent feature in a village landscape; and the cotton tree and the *dhák* are at one season of the year rendered conspicuous for a long distance round by the brilliancy of their profuse and gaudy blossoms. The palm, which affects damp and feverish localities, is comparatively rare in the district: such as there are lie principally near old Muhammadan *qasbas*. The *babúl* is common everywhere. The *shisham* and the *tún*, though they seem to thrive with very moderate care, are only found in the civil station and in roadside avenues planted from nurseries at that place. The teak and the *millingtonia*, introduced since the annexation, have taken very kindly to the climate, and trees of these kinds form a prominent feature in the landscape in and around the civil station.

Some interesting remarks regarding groves will be found in Mr. Brownrigg's settlement report. He points out that the grove area had decreased during the thirty years preceding the settlement by over 5,000 acres, the total area being 71,937 acres in 1892. He remarks that this decrease had been chiefly noticeable in five parganas only. He adds: "The western parganas have always been famous for their mango and *mahua* topes. In Jagdispur, Gaura Jamun, and Amethi there is a recognised tree tax on *mahua* groves, the ordinary rate being two annas per tree, and the taluqdar's income from this source is often considerable. Most of the groves in Jagdispur belong to tenants, so it is not to be wondered at that there has been a small increase in the area devoted to arboriculture in that pargana. The other two parganas belong almost exclusively to taluqdars, who have established their right to collect this tree tax, so the inducement there to keep up groves is less, and the area has declined in consequence. Deforestation is most marked in Miranpur, and in that pargana, and in Baraunsa and Isauli, the decrease is due to the gradual clearing of the ground which has taken place. It is a bad sign of the times to see the grove area diminishing. Arboricide affords one of the simplest means of raising the wind to the hard pressed debtor. There is, too, a marked tendency not to replace groves when once cut down, which is much to be regretted. In the course of my inspection

I was often struck by the absence of young trees. In the eastern parganas the grove area has always been comparatively small. It is satisfactory therefore to note that in Aldemau, Chanda, and Asal trees show a tendency to hold their own. Speaking generally, it is a pretty sure sign that a village is a good one if it has a good supply of groves, and I have frequently pointed out in my assessment reports that the area under trees is greatest in the best circle, and correspondingly less in others. All genuine grove land has been excluded from assessment. This principle is an excellent one, and fraught with much advantage to the people. In seasons of stress like 1896-97 the existence of a good *mahua* crop spells salvation to many a struggling household, whilst in all years the mango fruit and the *mahua* flower come as a boon and a blessing to all sorts and conditions of men."* The tendency noticed by the settlement officer was not a mere temporary decline, for the figures already given show a further decrease in the grove area of over 1,500 acres during the ten years ending 1902.

Besides the ordinary groves, numerous orchards and gardens are to be found at Sultanpur and all over the district. Many kinds of foreign fruits and vegetables have become acclimatized and are now commonly grown. The fruit trees most frequently to be seen are the orange, lemon, lime, guava, custard apple, pomegranate, and plantain, some of which are indigenous. A great variety of vegetables is to be seen in the public gardens at Sultanpur, and the example there set has been followed by many private persons. Most sorts of European vegetables will thrive in the cold weather, although fresh seed is constantly required; the cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, beet-root, and tomato reach great perfection; the artichoke, asparagus, peas, and various sorts of beans, though inferior to the former, are still of a very fair quality. The potato and tobacco are commonly grown in the neighbourhood of old towns, where the soil has been well fertilized. **Gardens.**

The wild animals of the district are very unimportant, and those that are to be found are rather mischievous than dangerous. A stray leopard has occasionally been seen in the jungles **Fauna.**

* Final report, page 22.

along the Kandu nala, but its presence is always regarded as an unusual occurrence. The only animals for the killing of which rewards have been given in recent years are wolves, but even these are scarce. The sum of Rs. 6 is given for each wolf brought in, and Re. 1 for the death of a cub. The average annual expenditure under this head is about Rs. 30. Nilgai are to be found in the Ramnagar jungle, and a few other places in which natural cover occurs: wild pigs are numerous in Jagdispur and Gaura Jamun, but elsewhere are comparatively scarce: black-buck, so common in other portions of the province, are here almost unknown. Jackals are ubiquitous: monkeys are not numerous, but where they do take up their abode, commit sad depredations on the crops. In the cold weather game of various sorts, especially the wild goose, ducks, quail, and partridge, are fairly plentiful. The birds of the district call for little remark. The *bagla* or paddy-bird is shot throughout the district by bird catchers for the sake of the plumage, which is exported to Calcutta, Benares, and Azamgarh. Peacocks are also killed for the same purpose, but to no great extent.

Fisheries.

Fish abound in the rivers and streams, and in the larger lakes and jhils. The kinds most prized are the *anwari* or mullet, which is confined to the Gumti, and the *rohu*, which is more general. They are caught by Mallahs, Kahars, Kewats, and others, but there is no regular trade, and every one of the fishermen has some other and more regular occupation. Fish are caught by means of the rod and line, basket traps, and nets of various kinds, most of them having a very small mesh and thus causing the destruction of fry to an undesirable extent. The fish caught are hawked in the bazars, and none are exported: about three-fourths of the population eat fish when opportunity offers. The present price ranges from one and a half to two and a half annas per ser.

Cattle.

The domestic animals of the district are, as a rule, of a very inferior stamp: the indigenous breeds are miserably poor, and all the better sorts are imported. There is no attempt at horse-breeding anywhere, the supply being kept up by itinerant dealers who pay occasional visits to most of the towns of any consequence. During recent years flourishing cattle markets have

sprung up at Sultanpur, Aliganj, Guptarganj, Bisheshargan j, and Kalianpur, to which dealers bring horned cattle of an inferior stamp from the western districts. These are fit for food or for the plough: but taluqdars, cart-owners, and others requiring animals of a superior breed have to import them from Kheri or Bahraich. Cattle are cheap here: a good cow can be bought for Rs. 30, and a buffalo cow does not usually run higher than Rs. 35. Draught buffaloes range from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20. The ordinary country-bred plough bullocks cost from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 apiece; better animals run to about Rs. 20, and higher prices have to be paid for imported stock. Cart bullocks sometimes cost as much as Rs. 60 each, the price being due to the expense of importation.

Sheep and goats. Of sheep and goats large flocks are often kept with the principal object of obtaining the valuable manure they afford. When used for this purpose they are folded on the land for which manure is required, and the owner receives his remuneration in kind; a goat or sheep being thought a fair return for the loan of the flock for a night. The goat is further useful for its milk, and the sheep for its wool, which is manufactured into coarse blankets for the wear of the village population. Both of these animals are slaughtered to a limited extent for food. The indulgence is sometimes, indeed, restricted to festival occasions, and even then is invested with a sacrificial character; but if it is not more common, it arises as much from the comparative expensiveness of the diet as from the vegetarian propensities of the Hindus. Sheep are usually sold at a price ranging from one to two rupees, while goats cost somewhat more.

Stock census. In 1892, the year of the settlement, an enumeration was made of all the cattle in the district. This showed a total of 287,399 animals available for ploughing. A regular cattle census was taken in August 1899, and on that occasion the number of animals falling under the same class amounted to 301,535, of which 9,437 were male buffaloes. The number of ploughs at the same time was somewhat over 135,000, which gives 2·23 head of cattle per plough. It must be remembered that these figures include all cattle used for other purposes, and, as a large number of them are employed as draught animals, the district

cannot be said to contain too many cattle for its needs. The number of cows and cow buffaloes was returned as nearly 193,000, which is about the same as that in the neighbouring districts. Sheep numbered 58,000 and goats 110,000. The general inferiority of the breed of cattle is illustrated by the fact that the average cultivated area per plough, according to these figures, was only 4·51 acres in 1899. This agrees with the returns of Partabgarh, where a similar state of things prevails. At the same time this low average is probably also a sign of careful cultivation.

Cattle disease.

The principal epidemic disease that prevails amongst cattle in this district is rinderpest. The symptoms are well known. They are briefly fever, bloody purging, and ulceration of the mouth, with occasionally a pustular eruption on the skin. On examination after death the bowels are found to be congested and ulcerated. The disease would seem to be at all times more or less prevalent in the district, and to crop up with virulence at different periods like any other epidemic. The record of deaths must be very inaccurate, as in this respect it is more difficult to obtain the truth than in the case of deaths of human beings; but it may be observed that in 1895 the number was far above the normal, 2,169 deaths from cattle disease being reported, whereas the average for ten years is only 552. These are probably due to rinderpest chiefly, but foot and mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia are not unknown.

Notwithstanding that the disease is so evidently spread by contagion, the owners of cattle do not make any attempt to separate the sick from the healthy. Nor do they, as a rule, attempt any curative measures. The stamping out of the disease by killing the diseased animals is of course out of the question in a Hindu community, nor would it be justifiable, as a large proportion of the animals recover.

Climate.

The climate, judged by a tropical or sub-tropical standard, is mild, temperate, and healthy. From October to June westerly winds prevail, and during the first four of those months are dry, cold, and bracing, more particularly after rain, of which there is almost invariably a slight fall about Christmas. Towards the end of February they begin to increase in force,

their temperature becoming higher, and by the end of March, if not earlier, the hot winds usually set in. These, however, are much less trying than they are in many places further to the west. They do not begin for some hours after daybreak, and seldom last long after dark, while they occasionally cease for several days together. In these intervals, which become more and more frequent as the hot weather progresses, a north-east wind takes its place. About the middle of June the rainy season commences, and, with occasional breaks of greater or less duration, continues till the end of September or beginning of October; sometimes, but not often, lasting till the middle of the latter month; the wind during this period hardly ever leaves the east. The average temperature is lowest in January, the mean of that month being about 65°F. It gradually rises till May, when it ranges from 90° to 100°; on the setting in of the rains the mean temperature comes down to about 85°, and remains about that height till October, when it begins gradually to decrease, reaching its minimum again in January. Frosts are uncommon, and are never severe, but cold, blighting winds are not unfrequent in December and January. There are also occasional hailstorms about March and April, which sometimes do great damage to crops, shearing off the ripe ears as if they were cut by a sickle and laying waste whole fields. After the end of January rain is rather to be dreaded than otherwise, as it is usually accompanied by hail.

In round figures the average annual rainfall of the district is 40 inches. Taking the averages for the whole area recorded since 1864, we find a mean annual fall of 41·12 inches up to 1901. Rain-gauges are maintained at the headquarters of the four tahsils. The returns for the different parts of the district do not differ to any great extent: it would appear that the average fall is heavier in the valley of the Gumti, but this cannot be proved from the figures, as three out of the four tahsils lie within a short distance from the river. The average for eleven years up to 1875 was 41·5 inches, a fairly normal period save for 1871, when disastrous floods occurred on the Gumti in consequence of an unusual fall in September. Heavy rain before that month seldom causes any damage, but later on

Rainfall.

the case is different, as the natural receptacles of the surplus water are ordinarily already full. In 1877 there was a serious failure of the rains, and the recorded fall was only 12·7 inches for the whole district. Again, in 1880 the total did not exceed 25 inches, but it was fairly well distributed, which after all is quite as important as a full fall. The early cessation of the rains, at the end of August, in 1896 resulted in a record of only 21·7 inches, and caused a famine, the story of which and other similar calamities will be found in the following chapter. Since 1897 the average has been somewhat above the normal fall. From 1890 to 1895 the rainfall was in general excess, as elsewhere, the average being about 50 inches; and in 1894 occurred the highest fall hitherto recorded, the average for the whole district being no less than 90·8 inches.

Health. The district bears the reputation of being generally healthy, although bad seasons occur from time to time. The tables given in the appendix show the yearly rates for births and deaths since 1891, and also the chief causes of mortality.* It must be remembered, however, with regard to the former that the proportions per mille are calculated up to 1901 on the figures of the preceding census, and the rates therefore are not quite accurate. The census returns show an increase of 8,264 persons during the decade, but, on the other hand, for the same period the births registered numbered 400,836 as against 380,086 deaths recorded, so that, if the records are trustworthy, there should have been an increase in the population of over 20,000 persons. Some allowance must be made for emigration to the colonies, military service, and employment far afield in Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, and elsewhere; but it is almost impossible to refrain from the conclusion that the number of deaths recorded is considerably short of the actual figure. This is by no means peculiar to Sultanpur, for in most places the village chaukidar, on whom the responsibility ultimately rests, not unfrequently fails to record in his registers many of the deaths that occur. Including the year 1901, we find an average birth-rate of 37·34 per mille and a death-rate of 35·63. These rates vary greatly

* Appendix, tables III and IV.

from year to year. The highest recorded birth-rate was 46·41 per mille in 1893, followed by 45·12 in 1899 : the lowest was 29·19 per mille in 1897 and 29·81 in 1895. These figures usually vary inversely with the death-rates of the same years. The highest death-rate was 47 per mille in 1891, followed by 45·4 in 1900 and 42·5 in 1894, in each of which years the district was visited by severe epidemics. The lowest rate was 24·17 per mille in 1893, when the birth-rate reached its highest figure.

Fever. The variations are explained by an examination of the deaths according to cause. The most prevalent diseases, and those which cause the heaviest mortality, are fever, cholera, small-pox, and dysentery. Fever heads the list in every year : it is probably a very comprehensive term, but that malarial fever is very prevalent is obvious from the fact that the number of deaths varies directly with the rainfall. The average number of deaths attributed yearly to fever for the period 1891-1902 was 23,773 or 63·5 per cent. of the recorded mortality. The greatest number of deaths from fever was 33,526 in 1894, and this was doubtless due in large measure to the exceptionally heavy rainfall of that year. In 1896, when the rains failed, fever was comparatively uncommon, only 18,669 deaths being attributed to this disease. The great causes of the fever that prevails in the district appear to be the defective drainage and the annual saturation of the soil by the rains. The surface is so flat and the natural drains so few that surface water cannot find a ready escape. It accumulates wherever there is a hollow in the surface, forming stagnant pools, or sinks into the ground, raising the subsoil water level. In many places this rises in the rains to within a foot or two of the surface. In this way the soil becomes water-logged, except in the immediate vicinity of the water-courses, and the immediate result is an outbreak of fever. The period of the year from July to November, being that during which the ground is thus saturated, is the season in which fever is most prevalent. The amount of fever depends on the nature as well as the quantity of the rainfall. When the showers are moderate and occur at intervals, the water escapes by percolation into the soil or by evaporation, and the resulting fever is proportionally moderate ; but when the rain falls in heavy bursts,

lasting for days together, as it sometimes does, the soil becomes completely water-logged, extensive tracts of land are flooded, and fever breaks out with great severity. In proportion as the surface water dries up and the subsoil water level sinks, the fever diminishes until it reaches a minimum in the dry hot season. The cultivation of rice, which is extensively grown during the rains, must greatly assist in the production of fever by obstructing the surface drainage, and the decay of the rank vegetation which springs up during the rains may also have an effect in producing fever. The latter cause cannot, however, be a very powerful one, as cultivation is general throughout the district, and jungly tracts are few and of limited extent; at the same time there are marshes and jhils innumerable, which afford boundless breeding-grounds for mosquitoes. Perhaps the alluvial nature of the soil itself may have much to do with the prevalence of malárious fevers—a phenomenon which has been observed in the Tarái parganas of Naini Tal, where, as in the Bilheri pargana for instance, with its light alluvial loam soil, fever is far more virulent than in the clay parganas to the west, although the drainage is less complete.

Conservancy.

Conservancy has as yet made but little progress, being almost entirely confined to the small municipality of Sultanpur. The Village Sanitation Act has recently been extended to the villages of Hasanpur, Raipur, Gauriganj, and Nihalgarh-Jagdispur, but its effect in diminishing the prevalence of fever has yet to be proved. The clearing away of rank vegetation from within and around the villages, and the protection of the drinking water from pollution, will no doubt do much good. The great want of the country, however, in relation to fever is drainage, and until some improvement be made in this, there is not likely to be much diminution in the prevalence of the disease. The most effective form that such drainage could take would be the deepening of existing tanks: they would thus be prevented from flooding the country in wet years, and at the same time they would constitute a reserve of water that would be of the greatest value in dry seasons.

Cholera.

Next to fever comes cholera, which appears to be never absent from the district. In 1893 and 1898 alone was the

recorded mortality less than 100 persons. The disease frequently assumes a violent epidemic form, and generally owes its origin to the fact that through the district runs the great pilgrim highway from Allahabad to Ajodhya, along which thousands of persons pass annually. The average recorded mortality from cholera, according to the returns from 1891 to 1902, is 5,040 annually, or 13·4 per cent. of the total number of deaths. The worst epidemic known was in 1891, when cholera claimed no less than 18,920 victims, which materially assisted in producing the highest death-rate ever reached in Sultanpur. Another very virulent outbreak occurred in 1900: the disease was prevalent throughout the district, and as many as 17,174 deaths were recorded; the epidemic lasted for the greater part of the year. Other bad attacks of cholera were those of 1892, 1894, 1895, and 1901. Though the disease does not always assume an epidemic character, it seems to be constantly present in some degree during the hot weather and the rains. While the Ajodhya pilgrims are generally made the scapegoat, it must be observed that the disease often originates on the spot, the prime causes being the pollution of wells and the neglect of conservancy, combined with the native's unrestrained appetite in the matter of fruit and vegetables.

Small-pox.

Small-pox also is never absent from the district, but since 1890 there have only been three bad outbreaks. By far the worst was that of 1897, when no less than 6,430 deaths were recorded: on this occasion the disease spread rapidly owing to the prevailing scarcity and the consequent low state of vitality among the poorer classes. The mortality was greatest among the very young and the aged. The other serious epidemics were those of 1896 and 1891. There are now fifteen vaccinators employed, and the district is fairly well protected as compared with the other parts of Oudh. The Brahmans and Rájputs still manifest considerable opposition to vaccination, but the common people submit to it with a fairly good grace. The strides made in this direction are illustrated by the figures, which show an increase from 8,910 operations in 1889 to 17,397 in 1894, while again in 1900 there was a still greater progress, the total number of inoculations for that year being 31,340. That these operations

have resulted in a real diminution of the disease appears proved by a comparison of the average mortality of recent years, 277, if we exclude 1897, with the remarks made by the Civil Surgeon in 1872. He wrote: "The mortality from small-pox varies, according to the returns, from 300 or 400 to 1,200 per annum. The proportion of deaths to attacks cannot be precisely ascertained: it is probably not very high, judging from the fact that at least 90 per cent. of the population are attacked with small-pox before they reach adult age. So common is the disease that it is looked upon as inevitable that everyone should have small-pox at least once in his life." This is not the case now: it is the exception to see a man marked with small-pox rather than the rule.

Other diseases. The other chief diseases call for little comment. Dysentery and diarrhœa claim about 800 victims yearly: they are both of a malarious origin. Plague up to 1902 had not made its appearance in this district, and even in that year Sultanpur escaped, although the disease had broken out during the cold weather in all the adjoining districts. The first case occurred in March 1903, when one death from plague was reported.

Infirmities. According to the returns of the last census, the number of persons suffering from infirmities, congenital or otherwise, was 3,105, a fairly low proportion. This figure included the blind, insane, lepers, and deaf-mutes. The number of lepers was 339, about the general average for the Fyzabad division. Deaf-mutes and insane persons were, as in the neighbouring district of Partabgarh, comparatively few, the former numbering 420 and the latter 137. Blindness, too, is not very common, 2,209 persons being thus afflicted, or only two per mille. There is a small leper asylum at Sultanpur, connected with the poorhouse.

Dispensaries. The medical arrangements of the district are in the hands of the district board, subject to the control of the Civil Surgeon. Details of the income and expenditure will be found in the appendix to this volume.* The staff consists of the Civil Surgeon, an assistant surgeon in charge of the dispensary at Sultanpur, and three hospital assistants in charge of the three branch dispensaries at Raipur, Kadipur, and Musafirkhana. Besides these State dispensaries, there is a police hospital at headquarters with

* Appendix, table XV.

a native compounder in charge. Attached to the Amethi dispensary is a small female hospital, with a female assistant in charge; and at Kurwar there is a private hospital maintained by the Rája: it is solely for women and is presided over by a female hospital assistant. At Sultanpur there is a poorhouse, which gives support to a number of aged and infirm persons, and is supported entirely by private subscriptions, at a cost of about Rs. 100 a month.

There are few, if any, native practitioners of repute, either Hindu or Musalman, in the district. The village *baid* or *kabiraj* possesses at most but a smattering of medical knowledge, though his pharmacopœia is extensive and varied enough. His system of treatment appears to be founded on the humoural pathology, which ascribes all disease to the derangement of the four humours—blood, bile, mucus, and wind. Disturbance of the normal balance of the humour gives rise to disease, and the curative means employed are directed to restoring the normal balance. This is first attempted by reduction and regulation of diet, the food allowed being of a stimulating or non-stimulating nature according as the disease is understood to be caused by cold or heat. Should these means fail, blood-letting, emetics, or purgatives are employed to expel the peccant humour; the first when the patient is plethoric, the second when the mucous humour is in excess, and the last especially when the bile or wind is in undue abundance. Besides these means, they appear to use a great variety of medicines whose chief merit is that they are either cooling or heating in their properties. They also employ tonics largely, both vegetable and mineral. Their prescriptions are usually very complicated, and include a large number of substances. The ingredients are sometimes of an extraordinary nature—such articles as gold, silver, pearls, and precious stones being very commonly prescribed. There seems on superficial enquiry to be but little difference between the system of the *kabiraj* and that of the *hakím*, except that the treatment of the former is more stimulant and less exhausting to the patient than that of the *hakím*. Native medicine.

The natives of the district are of fair average physique, though judged by an English standard they are, taken as a General physique.

whole, both undersized and deficient in bony and muscular development. Amongst the higher castes there are many tall, well built men to be met with, and even amongst the lower castes there are many exceptions to the general rule of inferiority of physique; still the great mass of the population are short in stature compared with Englishmen and greatly inferior in muscle. The difference in the nature of their diet and the scanty way in which the labouring native is enabled to feed himself are quite sufficient to account for his inferiority of physique.

CHAPTER II.

Agriculture and Commerce.

At the time of the first regular settlement, which lasted from 1863 to 1870, the cultivated area amounted to 52·3 per cent. of the total area of the district, the total amount of cultivation being 614,133 acres. The greatest proportion of cultivated land was 59 per cent. in Musafirkhana, followed by Baraunsa with 57 per cent., and Chanda with 56 per cent. The most backward pargana was Amethi, with 47 per cent. of cultivation, and next to this came Asal and Aldemau. During the currency of this settlement there was a considerable improvement, as in almost every other part of Oudh. The total area of the district had been reduced from 1,833 to 1,713 square miles by exchange and alterations, but in 1895 the area under the plough was 607,312 acres or 55 per cent. of the whole. The rise had been most marked in Aldemau, where cultivation had increased to 58·2 per cent. Since the last settlement there has been a still further development, which is clearly of a permanent nature. In 1902 the cultivated area was 627,490 acres or over 57 per cent. for the whole district.* The proportion is highest in the Sultanpur tahsil with 59 per cent., and lowest in Amethi, where only 52 per cent. is cultivated, but there is in the latter an unusual area of unfertile soil. This figure is not the highest hitherto recorded, for in 1901 the cultivated area was 631,148 acres, or over 58 per cent. of the total. Cultivated area.

The barren waste and the grove area have already been dealt with in the preceding chapter. There remains the culturable waste, which in 1902 amounted in all to 133,407 acres or 12·1 per cent. of the total area. This includes 42,630 acres of old and new fallow, leaving 90,750 acres of presumably culturable land which has never been brought under the plough. The largest areas are in the Amethi and Miranpur parganas, but it is very Culturable area

* Appendix, table V.

doubtful whether much of it would repay cultivation. At the same time it may be noted that this area has decreased by over 7,000 acres since the last settlement, the extension of cultivation being equally distributed over all parts of the district. At the same time new fallow has also decreased largely, but there has been an increase on the part of old fallow, although this has been greatly reduced in extent since the first regular settlement. The difference, however, is partially due to the revised system of classification, for now all such land is discarded, except where actually included in tenants' holdings. Fallow is most common in inferior villages, for light land is naturally the first to go out of cultivation.

Agriculture.

The system of agriculture practised in this district naturally varies according to the locality and the quality of the soil. Reference has already been made in the preceding chapter to the three main zones into which the country is topographically divided. In the riverain tract, with its fertile, if somewhat precarious, tarái followed by the series of deep and rugged ravines topped with dry and sandy soil, means of irrigation are deficient save where they are not needed; and, though excellent winter crops are raised along the banks of the Gumti, on the uplands nothing will grow except the poorest *arhar*. In the broad central tract the soil is a rich loam similar to that found throughout Oudh, light in appearance, but wonderfully productive, whose natural richness seems almost inexhaustible, in spite of the scanty supply of manure. Lastly, in the lake belt the land lies low, and the soil is a heavy clay, whose most characteristic features are to be seen in Asal and the southern half of Amethi: here there are numberless depressions and much of that soil which is suited for *jarhan* or transplanted rice, alternating with wide plains of *úsar*. The latter is unpleasantly abundant, and, in spite of the local proverb, is far from being confined to the Amethi pargana; large tracts of *úsar* are to be found scattered promiscuously about the entire district, though this is particularly the case in the south. Passing along the road from Partabgarh to Sultanpur, the traveller is struck with the barren aspect of the country; large stretches of *úsar* giving place to the low rice-fields, whose soil refuses to yield to the light country

ploughs, save when it is soaked with rain, and where consequently there is no cultivation during the winter and spring months.

The various soils in the Sultanpur district are known and recognized both by the natural and artificial classification. The former is based on the composition of the soil, according as it consists of clay, sand, or a mixture of the two. Clay is known by the usual name of *mattiyár*, sand as *bhur*, and the mixture as *dúmat* or loam. The border line between them is very vaguely defined, but as every villager can identify clay and sand, it is safe to assume as *dúmat* all soil which does not come under one or the other of these two heads. In some cases the people employ terms denoting further sub-divisions to describe particular kinds of soil, such as *kapsaha*, an inferior clay streaked with distinctive veins of a dirty reddish colour, and *tikar*, a similar soil, but mixed up with nodules of *kankar*. The artificial classification is more commonly used, and this was taken as the basis of soil distinctions at the last settlement. It depends primarily on manure, and consequently the various soils are classified according to their proximity or otherwise to the homestead. There are thus round every village three concentric rings of soil, of which the innermost, consisting of the nearest and best manured land, is known as *goind*; the central zone, which receives a certain amount of manure, and comprises all the ordinary land that is constantly under cultivation, is termed *majhár* or intermediate; and the outlying circle, which receives no manure and is less carefully and continuously tilled, is styled *pálo*. These circles are sometimes, and especially north of the Gumti, where the Fyzabad designations are commonly in vogue, known by other names. Thus *goind* is termed *jamai*; that is to say, it is the land which bears the heaviest *jama* or Government demand, or—an equally suitable derivation—the land that pays the rent. The intermediate zone, or *majhár*, is then called *kauli*, this being the land for which a fixed rent is determined; and the outlying fields are known as *farda*, the derivation of the latter being probably land which it is only just worth while to record as cultivated; it always was, and even now often is, held on a grain rent, and seldom bears more than a single crop.

Soils.

Their distribution. According to the returns of the last settlement, 12·8 per cent. of the cultivated area was classed as *goind*, the proportion being highest in Gaura Jamun, Miranpur, and Aldemau, where it reached over 16·5 per cent., and lowest in Isauli, with 7·9 per cent., and Asal and Chanda with 8·4 per cent. The intermediate zone covered 57·3 per cent. on an average for the whole district; the largest areas were in the Musafirkhana tahsil, followed by the parganas of Chanda and Asal, and the smallest in Miranpur, Baraunsa, and Aldemau. This leaves a *pálo* area of 29·9 per cent., a somewhat excessive proportion when compared with the rest of Oudh. Its presence is in part due to the influence of the Gumti, for the percentage is highest in the Isauli pargana and the Sultanpur tahsil, the reason being that in *pálo* we have usually a blending of the natural and artificial classifications, inasmuch as the outlying land of a village is very frequently composed of sandy *bhur*. The amount of *goind* is far from being in a fixed proportion to the number of inhabitants, but rather depends on their energy and skill in making use of all available time and material in improving the quality of their land.

Rents. The classification of soils has a most important bearing on the rent paid, and the question of rents may therefore be conveniently dealt with next in order. At the same time rents are generally paid in the lump, and regular soil rates are not recognized by the people. The distinction is of little importance, for it follows of necessity that a good soil will fetch a high rent and inferior land a low one. Rents are mainly paid in cash, and at the last settlement, while 65·11 per cent. was held by ordinary tenants on a money rent., only 2·42 per cent. of the land was cultivated on grain rates, or by appraisement of the outturn. The remainder was cultivated by the owners or ex-proprietors, under-proprietors, and occupancy tenants, or else held rent-free or at nominal rates. Rents in kind are commonly adopted in order to shield the cultivator from too severe a loss; and thus obtain in lands liable to drought or inundation. The proportion taken by the proprietor is usually, and never exceeds, one-half; while, on the other hand, it never falls below one-third on lands regularly cultivated. The general rent-rate for the

district is high, considering the quality of the land. This is a necessary result of a high assessment, the effect of which is invariably to raise the rents all round, in spite of the provisions of the law. The ordinary practice is for the landlord to add a small piece of fallow to the tenant's holding, and on the strength of this to enhance the rent of the whole. The higher rent must come out of the old land, and cannot be obtained from an extension of cultivation. The average rate for the best *goind* land is about Rs. 12 per acre in every pargana. A great deal of other land was classed as *goind* at the settlement, the rent of which ranged from Rs. 6 to Rs. 9 per acre. The highly manured land in the immediate vicinity of Sultanpur fetches the highest price of all, being ordinarily about Rs. 30 per acre, and in some cases even higher; but this is garden land, and is of course an exceptional case, and must not be taken into account in considering the general rent-rate of the district. Rents for *majhár* vary from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 per acre, and those of *pálo* from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4. These are only rough generalizations, but they give a fair idea of the existing state of things: thus one-eighth of the cultivated area is held at an average rate of about Rs. 9 per acre; three-fifths at Rs. 6; and the remainder at Rs. 3. The highest rents are, as usual, paid by the lower castes, who are also the best cultivators. In every pargana Brahmans, Rájputs, and Kayasths, who between them cultivate two-fifths of the whole district, pay a lower rent than the other castes, the difference amounting on an average to 32·4 per cent. It is most marked in Jagdispur, where the difference reaches 47 per cent., and in Chanda, where it is 39 per cent.: it is lowest in Musafirkhana, Isauli, and Miranpur, being no more than 18·1 per cent. in the first of these. The high caste cultivators pay on an average 18·1 per cent. less than the all-round tenant rate of the district. Although we do not here reach the high standard of Bara Banki, the rate is a stiff one. It is somewhat curious that rents should be practically the same in all parts of the district, for the parganas exhibit great variations in quality. Musafirkhana is undoubtedly the best tahsil, both as regards soil and tenants, and yet we find here a rent-rate that is slightly lower, if anything, than elsewhere. This is due, in part no doubt, to other causes, such as

the presence in great numbers of large coparcenary communities and the cohesion of the proprietary clans.

Ploughing and sowing.

It is very difficult to speak accurately with regard to the general system of ploughing and sowing in this district. The natives always employ the local standards of weights and measures, and even of these they have but a rough idea. Generally speaking, the ploughing power of two bullocks will be about twelve *kachcha bíghas* of good land, that is to say, fairly firm *dúmat* or loam: but then the quality of the animals varies as much as the quality of the land. The ordinary cattle are very poor, as has been mentioned in the preceding chapter. There are two kinds of ploughs used in the district, the *latna* and the tarái. They only differ in the weight of the share, the *latna* being heavier in this respect, and the position of the *khura*, the notched part of the beam to which the yoke is attached by a leather thong. Both are used in some parts of the district, but the two are never found together. Ploughing, usually the opening operation of cultivation, is not invariably so. In newly broken land the long hoe or *kodáli* is first called into requisition, and after exceptionally heavy rains a grass crop has to be scraped off the field before the plough will penetrate the ground. Nor, again, is the plough done with when sowing has taken place: in rice fields, when they are flooded by the first fall of rain, the plough is again driven over them, this curious process, so far from being injurious to the young plants, being said to ensure a larger yield. It is said to have the effect of uprooting and destroying weeds, while it also divides the plants, which thrive all the better for the treatment. The number of times a field is ploughed differs widely according to the crop sown. Two or three times is ample for the inferior crops, while twenty times is not thought too much for wheat. The harrow or *saráwan* is regularly used for most crops, but for a few it is dispensed with; the gram field seldom sees a harrow, the seed being sown broadcast among the unbroken clods. Weeding and cleaning are necessary for the rain crops and a few of the more valuable winter products. In the matter of seed sown a rough estimate is about two *kachcha* maunds or 16 standard sers per local *bígha*, and half that amount in the case of gram and

rice. The return cannot be accurately determined on account of so many varying factors: as a rule, the tenant is satisfied with an outturn of from eight to twelve *kachcha* maunds of wheat, and rather more of rice or gram.

There are here, as everywhere, the two main harvests, spring and autumn, *rabi* and *kharif*. In the former, wheat, barley, gram, and peas are gathered in, and in the latter, rice, maize, and the millets. But besides these, there are other crops which are cut at different times. Sugarcane, for instance, is sown at the end of February and cut in winter, while *arhar* is sown with the *kharif* and reaped in the spring. Then, too, there is the *Aghâni* harvest of the winter rice, so called from the month *Aghân*, which occupies a place midway between our November and December. Sometimes this is called the *henwat*, but not generally, the term being properly applied to winter rains, which are very variable, but seldom appear so early. The *zaid* or intermediate harvest, which is reaped before the summer rains, is not of great importance in this district. A fair amount of melons are grown in the light riverain lands near Sultanpur, but there is practically no export trade in this commodity. In every tahsil of the district the *kharif* is the more important harvest, in that it covers a greater area. The difference is most marked in the Amethi tahsil, where the single-cropped rice is so much greater than elsewhere; and least in Sultanpur. The average of the five years ending 1902 shows a *kharif* area of 446,000 acres as against 374,600 acres sown in the *rabi*. In Amethi the difference is as much as 33,800 acres. It is worthy of remark that at the first regular settlement the *rabi* area actually exceeded the *kharif*, but since that date the growth in popularity of the latter has been very marked. For the ten years preceding 1892 the supremacy of the *kharif* was fully established, and has never since been placed in dispute. Harvests

The most noticeable change in the agriculture of the district during the past forty years is the extension of the double-cropped area. There is an undoubted tendency to take more out of the soil, where this is possible, by putting more land under a second crop within the year. The area thus treated at the time of the first regular settlement in 1864 was only 25,629 Double-cropping.

acres or 4·5 per cent. of the cultivated area. The average for the ten years preceding the last settlement was 175,520 acres or 28·9 per cent. In 1902 it had risen to 222,540 acres or 35·4 per cent., an enormous increase that can only be explained as an illustration of the working of the settlement. In the Musafirkhana tahsil it reaches the surprising figure of over 43 per cent. Whether this development is altogether desirable is open to question. Persistent double-cropping must probably in time affect the fertility of the soil. The growth of *sánwan,* however, is not open to this objection: its roots do not strike deep, and its cultivation necessitates the liberal use of manure and dry earth, which benefits rather than exhausts the soil in which it is sown.

Rotation of crops.

In selecting the crop to be sown on any particular land, the husbandman proceeds on a regular system, which presents but few variations, save that in certain lands only a few special crops can be grown. In the lowlying stiff rice land, for instance, there is only one crop which is sown year in and year out; but, generally speaking, the method of rotation is fairly accurately determined. Beginning with rice, we find an invariable succession of either gram or peas. The former is considered to take more out of the soil than the latter, and consequently after a gram crop the land is frequently left fallow till the ensuing *rabi,* when wheat or barley is sown. Peas are usually again followed by rice, and the rotation goes on in this manner. After wheat and barley comes rice again, unless the tenant can afford to allow the land rest, in which case it lies fallow or is only sown with *arhar.* In *jarhan* land a small chickpea called *kasári* is occasionally sown with the rice as a layer, and reaped later. On the high light lands, where rice does not flourish, its place is taken by *juár* mixed with *úrd, arhar,* or the smaller millets such as *sánwan* and *kodon.*

Kharif crops.

The great staple of the district is rice, which covers on an average 61·02 per cent. of the whole *kharif* harvest. In the Amethi tahsil it rises to an average of 73 per cent., but in the higher lands of Musafirkhana only 53·64 per cent. of the harvest is under this crop. There has been a vast expansion of rice cultivation since 1864; then it only covered 133,000

acres, while in 1893 it had increased by more than a hundred per cent. Next to rice comes *juár*, with 13·23 per cent., but this crop also has more than doubled its area. At the same time it is grown to a comparatively small extent in this district. *Bájra*, too, is very insignificant, averaging only ·5 per cent. of the *kharif*. It is only grown in any quantity in the poorer soils of the Amethi tahsil, and is always an inferior crop. Maize is a very small crop, covering ·66 per cent., in striking contrast to the adjoining district of Jaunpur, and has made no marked proportionate progress. Cotton is not grown in the district, and the people are convinced that the soil is not suited to it. Of the crops that require high cultivation and repeated irrigation, sugarcane is by far the most important. It now covers 4·75 per cent. of the *kharif* harvest, but is chiefly confined to the Kadipur and Sultanpur tahsils. In Musafirkhana it only occupies 1·32 per cent. of the *kharif*. This is chiefly owing to a prejudice on the part of the Kanhpurias and Bhale Sultáns, who eschew it altogether. This eccentricity is by no means peculiar to this district: in many parts of Oudh the crop is considered an unlucky one, probably on account of its value, for in the days of native rule its presence was a sign of prosperity, and this meant danger. The antipathy nowadays is a very foolish one, for the crop is always a profitable investment. Its cultivation is, however, slowly spreading, and already it has made its appearance in the Musafirkhana pargana, where its usefulness is to some extent recognized. In Aldemau it has always been popular, and there is a special two-anna *kist* there in February, solely on account of the sugarcane. Indigo still lingers on, and in 1902 covered ·59 per cent. of the *kharif*, but is chiefly grown in Kadipur and Musafirkhana.

Rabi crops.

The spring harvest in this district is very much the same as in other parts of Oudh. The bulk of it consists of wheat, barley, gram, and peas, sown alone or in combination. Wheat alone covers on an average 17 per cent. of the harvest, and a further area of 6·52 per cent. is occupied by wheat mixed with other crops. Gram and peas, alone and in combination, take up 28·12 per cent., and have increased greatly of late years at the expense of wheat. The decline of wheat was noticed at the last

settlement: the reason is not obvious, but the area has fallen off everywhere, except in pargana Asal. The decrease has been greatest in Baraunsa, Chanda, and Jagdispur. Barley, which is generally grown in combination and on the poorer lands, covers 21·11 per cent. of the *rabi* harvest. The only other *rabi* crop of any importance is poppy, which now covers 1·42 per cent. It is not popular in Kadipur or Sultanpur, but rises to 3 per cent. in Musafirkhana. The extent to which it is grown depends entirely on the distribution of Murao cultivators. Its cultivation has received a slight impetus of late years, and there is no reason why it should not be carried much further; the soil is well suited for the purpose, and the crop is, as a rule, a favourite one, on account of the system of advances, which enable the cultivator, by providing him with cash, to tide over a difficult season of the year. Tobacco is grown, but in very small quantities, in the highly manured lands adjoining the older townships.

Irrigation.

At the time of the first regular settlement every field was entered as irrigated which could possibly be reached by water; the result being that as much as 71·3 per cent. of the cultivated area was thus shown. The variation in the record for different parganas was conspicuous. In Aldemau it amounted to only 51·5 per cent., as against the remarkable figure of 92·1 per cent. in Amethi. Consequently the early returns are entirely useless. At the last settlement the statistics prepared for irrigation were based on the facts as found at the spot when the revised papers were being prepared, and so form a definite record of fact. The system forms a very fair criterion of the extent to which irrigation is ordinarily practised in normal seasons; but a year of exceptional rainfall makes the returns misleading. If, therefore, we take an average it will be nearer the mark, and Mr. Brownrigg found that in ordinary years about 44·7 per cent. of the entire cultivated area is watered.* The proportion was highest in the Kadipur tahsil, where it reached 53·5 per cent., and lowest in Musafirkhana, with 35 per cent. The average of the three years ending 1902, a fairly normal period, shows thatt he irrigated area amounts to 44·6 per cent. of the cultivation, which tallies closely with the estimate at settlement. The highest figure was

* Final report, page 23.

47·3 per cent. in 1902. In that year the Amethi tahsil took the lead with no less than 61 per cent. irrigated, followed by Kadipur with 57 per cent.: in Sultanpur it was only 38·5 per cent., and in Musafirkhana no more than 37 per cent.

There are no canals in the district and irrigation is carried on either from wells or from tanks. The streams are used to a small extent only. The Gumti is of no use, for its bed, as a rule, lies too low, so that its waters are only available for the taráí lands, in which irrigation is usually unnecessary. The Majhui is practically the only river thus employed, and the water is obtained by damming the stream in several places. The total amount of land irrigated otherwise than from wells and tanks was only 2,557 acres in 1902, or less than one per cent. of the irrigated area, and this figure is not often exceeded. Such irrigation is mainly confined to the parganas of Isauli, Baraunsa, and Aldemau. Wells are by far the most important source of irrigation, for not only do they water a larger area, but they are more reliable and do not fail when most needed—a fault of most of the tanks in this district. At the time of the last settlement 50·9 per cent. of the total irrigated area was watered from wells and 48·2 per cent. from tanks. Since that date there has been a further development of well irrigation, for in the three years ending 1902 the average was 53·5 per cent. as against 42·9 per cent. watered from tanks. In the Amethi tahsil alone do we find more irrigation from the latter source than from wells. Sources.

The returns of 1902 show no less than 42,349 masonry wells available for the purposes of irrigation, but of these only 16,683 were so employed. At the time of the first regular settlement the number of such wells in existence was but 8,992, and in the following thirty years 7,461 more were constructed. Activity in this direction has been most marked, and there can be no doubt that the permanent protection thus afforded to agriculture, especially in years of drought, is of the highest value, and forms an insurance against famine which cannot be overestimated. During the famine year of 1897 well sinking was one of the principal forms of relief granted; advances of nearly Rs. 80,000 were made for this purpose, and in that year alone over 600 masonry wells were added to the district. The Wells.

proprietors took up the work vigorously on their own account, with the exception of the Bhale Sultáns, who have a superstitious prejudice against brick-built wells, a curious feature that is paralleled by their dislike of sugarcane. In this conceit they are followed by the Kanhpurias of Gaura Jamun; but these fancies are slowly dying out, and nowadays free-thinking members of these families may now and then be found living in tiled houses, growing sugarcane, and irrigating it from masonry wells. About 150 new wells of this type are constructed annually, judging from recent returns, and it is noticeable that the Musafirkhana tahsil easily heads the list. Besides these, there are some 2,200 wells of half masonry, a type that is mainly confined to the Sultanpur and Kadipùr tahsils. Earthen or unprotected wells are common everywhere, and number in all 9,300, of which somewhat more than 86 per cent. were in actual use in 1902. These wells consist of a simple shaft sunk from the surface to the water level; but where the subsoil is sandy, they are faced with broad hoops of matted grass, to prevent the sand from shifting. In several parts of the district, owing to the firm nature of the subsoil, they last for many years; this is notably the case in Miranpur and Jagdispur, where it is a not uncommon thing to find unprotected wells that have been in use for fifty years. In Baraunsa and Musafirkhana, too, wells of thirty years' standing constantly occur. On the other hand, there are some parts of the district where the soil is light and sandy, and wells can only be made with difficulty and fall in within a year or two. The depth at which water is met with varies from about 19 feet from the surface in the parganas of Asal, Amethi, Gaura Jamun, and Aldemau, to a distance ranging from 24 to 27 feet in Chanda, Baraunsa, and Isauli, while in Miranpur, Jagdispur, and Musafirkhana the ordinary depth of wells is about 30 feet, or even more as the land approaches the Gumti.

Tanks. Tanks, swamps, and jhils, from which irrigation can be effected, are very numerous. The returns of 1902 show a total of no less than 32,500, but of these only slightly more than half were put to actual use. They are most extensively employed in the Sultanpur and Amethi tahsils, and least in Musafirkhana. Sometimes these tanks are faced with masonry, but such are few

and far between, and are more often merely memorial monuments. Tanks intended for irrigation are simple excavations of the ground to the depth of a few feet, but even these are comparatively rare. The dam is the usual mode of constructing a reservoir, being recommended by its economy and simplicity; advantage is taken of a natural slope, across which it is thrown to intercept the flow of water.

Methods in use.

In the case of wells, the method of irrigation varies with the depth. The most general form is the large leathern bucket or *pur*, drawn by bullocks, a system that is universal throughout the south of Oudh. In this way about one *kachcha bígha*, or one-fifth of an acre, can be watered in a day. In the eastern parganas of Chanda and Aldemau manual labour very often takes the place of bullocks. The party consists of ten persons —six to draw, two in relief, one to empty the bucket, and one to guide and distribute the water. The daily area irrigated in this way is somewhat greater than when bullocks are employed. Where the water-level is high, the *charkhi*, or pot and pulley system, is commonly adopted. The area thus watered in a day is much smaller than in the case of the *pur*, but the work is far lighter, and each well requires but two men. It is calculated that two men working at a *charkhi*, with a third to distribute the water, will irrigate one-tenth of an acre in a day; so that with three earthen wells nine men working on the pot and pulley system will irrigate more land in a day than ten men working at a single masonry well with the large bucket. The lever or *dhenkli*, so common in many parts of Oudh, is but little used, chiefly on account of the depth of the wells. In the case of tanks the ordinary basket and lift are used. Sometimes as many as three or four lifts will be seen at work, in order to raise the water to the level of the fields. This is a far more effective method, although the labour involved is much more severe. Three men with a basket can, if they work all day, irrigate an acre and a quarter—a great advance on the *charkhi* system.

Famines.

Closely connected with irrigation is the question of famines. Sultanpur has never suffered severely from natural calamities and droughts, owing to its favourable situation. It is true that, in common with the rest of Oudh, considerable distress has been

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felt from time to time, on the occasion of a partial failure of the harvest due to the irregularities of the monsoon. Of the early famines we have no records. The district cannot have escaped in 1783 or 1837; it suffered from high prices in 1860, 1869, and 1874, when famine was more or less severe in all parts of the province. In 1873 distress in this district was not only due to an abnormally weak rainfall for two successive years, but also to the high prices caused by exportation to the eastern districts of the Benares division. The famines of 1877 and 1897 were of a more serious nature, and call for separate mention.

Famine of 1877. The *kharif* crops of 1877 were an almost total failure, and keen distress was felt towards the end of the year. Happily a well-timed fall of rain in October relieved all fears as to the *rabi* sowings, and a reasonably good spring harvest matured in due time. The effects of this scarcity were most felt in the Amethi pargana, and in parts of the Musafirkhana tahsil. Relief works were opened in February 1878, but they were poorly attended, the numbers not rising above 660 for the whole district. The works closed in March, as soon as the reaping of the *rabi* began, but were opened again in June and continued till the end of September. During this period the daily attendance averaged 876 persons, including children. The work was chiefly confined to the improvement of the Rai Bareli road. After the end of September the attendance dwindled down to a very low figure, and the works were finally closed on the 15th of October 1878. The wage was regulated by the price of grain in the market, and had the effect intended, for as soon as labourers found that they could obtain better wages away from the works, they ceased to come to them. In addition to this, poor-house relief was afforded at Sultanpur, Amethi, Balbhaddarpur in Gaura Jamun, Mahona, Jagdispur, Raniganj, and Pali in pargana Jagdispur. The average daily attendance varied from 225 in February 1878 to 74 in May; in June it rose again to 262, and reached the highest figure of 347 in August. The last of the poor-houses was closed on the 15th of December. It will be evident from these figures that this famine was of no great severity. The death-rate of the year was very low, only 26 per mille, and this would assuredly have been very much higher had there been abundant

rain. The maximum prices of food grains were not startling: wheat never rose above 11 sers, while barley sold at 13 sers, rice at 8, and *juár* and *bájra* at 12 sers to the rupee during the worst days of the scarcity.

The famine of 1897 was of a more pronounced type. Scarcity was felt keenly in all parts of the district, and especially in Amethi, the riverside villages of the Musafirkhana and Sultanpur tahsils, and a small tract of Aldemau on the Azamgarh borders. Here again, however, Sultanpur fared well in comparison with many less fortunate districts. There was a six-anna *kharif* crop in 1896; in June fair rain fell in three-quarters of the district, and the rice germinated well, but July was a very dry month. August, however, was ushered in by a steady downpour, and there was no anxiety till the rains abruptly stopped on the 22nd of that month. The chief difficulty to be met was the provision of seed grain for the *rabi*. It was to be had in plenty, but the prices were very high. The crop, however, was a good one, though the area at first sown was small. Heavy rain fell in January 1897, and not only saved the harvest, but enabled the cultivators to sow more seed, so that in the end nearly 75 per cent. of the normal area was under cultivation, and the harvest reaped exceeded the most sanguine expectations, with the single exception of gram. Prices nevertheless continued to range very high throughout the greater part of the year, and the distress was considerable all over the district; but a favourable autumn harvest followed, and the famine was at an end.

Famine of 1897.

Relief works were opened in October 1896, and were continued for nearly a year. For the purposes of organization the eighteen *qanúngos'* beats were each made into a relief circle, while 43 sub-committees were formed to assist in the distribution of gratuitous relief. Poor-houses were established at the headquarters of each tahsil, and a cheap grain shop was opened in Sultanpur. Cash doles were given to respectable people in the large villages of Hasanpur, Dostpur, Kishni, Sathin, and Isauli, and help was given to deserving tenants to enable them to purchase seed grain and plough cattle. The numbers of those on relief only reached high figures in the months of January and February 1897. The total attendance for those months was

Famine relief.

15,827 and 15,993 respectively, but even then the daily average was small in comparison with the total population. In no other month save May did the daily average rise above 100 persons, and all relief was stayed by the end of September. The prices that ruled in this famine were very high. Wheat rose to 8 sers in January and February, and while it sank to 12 sers in April, it rose again to 9 sers in July, and in September it was very little cheaper. Barley, too, was selling at the rate of 9 sers 4 chataks from October to February, when the price fell slightly, and again rose to 11 sers 8 chataks in August and September. The price of gram was almost as high, and never fell to any appreciable extent, and, owing to the poor outturn in the spring of 1897, the price was highest, 9 sers to the rupee, in September. Common rice ranged from 8 to 9 sers throughout the year, but the price fell before the reaping of the *kharif* of 1897.

Prices. Prices naturally vary from year to year according to the nature of the season. A mere statement of prices in tabular form is of little use, for any average taken therefrom is deceptive, inasmuch as a single year of famine will run the prices up to such an extent that the average of ten years fails to give a correct notion of what the prices are in years of ordinary plenty. At the same time, some idea of the general tendency of prices to change or otherwise may be gathered from a brief examination of the recorded average prices of the chief staples during the past forty years. In 1861 wheat was sold at an average price of 28 sers to the rupee. From 1861 the price rose gradually till 1864, and in the following year, when scarcity prevailed, it was as high as 16 sers. This was followed by a downward movement for three years, but in 1869 again it rose to 12·75 sers. This was exceptional; and if we take the average from 1867 to 1872, we obtain a rate of 19 sers to the rupee. In 1870 there was again scarcity, and prices did not recover till 1875. In 1877 and the next year the famine caused another noticeable rise; but from 1880 to 1886 seven years of exceptionally low prices intervened, the average for wheat being 21·4 sers. From 1887 onwards the fluctuation was small until the famine of 1896, but prices were higher, the average for wheat being only 15·2 sers to the rupee, and since 1897 the average has been about the

same. The same remarks apply generally to the other staples. The principal food of the people is known as *birra* or *bijhra*, a mixture consisting either of wheat and gram, barley and gram, or peas and barley. The inferior grains, however, such as *sánwan*, *kodon*, and the larger millets are also extensively consumed, but it is worth noting that gram is a favourite crop in this district. The average price of *juár* and gram in 1861 was 32 sers each, while the average for the last thirty years is only 22·5 sers. Prices in these cases were again lowest from 1880 to 1896, but the average for the ten years ending 1902 is only 16·5 sers. Mr. Brownrigg wrote in 1897: "Taking the figures as they stand, the rise during the past thirty years works out to 29·8 per cent., and this is probably not over the mark. With the extension of railway communication which is now taking place, it seems unlikely that prices will ever go back to their old level, or, granted the seasons are normal, that any marked variation will occur from one year to another. To sum up, the last thirty years have witnessed an increase in cultivation to the extent of 7·6 per cent., a growth of the population amounting to 26·5 per cent., a rise in rents averaging 29·3 per cent., and an appreciation in prices of 29·8 per cent., concluding with an enhancement of 23·8 per cent. in the Government demand."*

In spite of the height which wages and rents have reached, the scale of wages is still low in this district, and there has been no manifest rise in a corresponding degree. The population is very dense, and in consequence labour is necessarily cheap. For field work payment is almost always made in grain, and cash wages are generally unknown, although the amount of grain is calculated on its money value. This ensures a bare subsistence to the cultivator, but renders saving an impossibility. Light work, such as weeding, which can be performed by women and children, is recompensed at the rate of one anna per diem, paid in grain, the latter being usually *juár* or barley. Heavy labour, as for instance digging or work at a water-lift, is paid at six pice daily, also in kind. Even those professional diggers, the Lunias, receive no more than this. Skilled workmen, such as the village *barhai* or carpenter, receive wages ranging from Wages.

* Final report, page 33.

three to five annas daily, according to their proficiency and the nature of the labour involved, and they receive their pay either in grain or cash. Blacksmiths, almost the whole of whose work consists in the repairs of agricultural implements, obtain annually eight sers of food grain for each plough kept in order. The more skilled artizans, such as *sunárs*, take payment on the piece-work system, receiving a percentage of one anna in the rupee on the value of the gold, or half that amount in the case of silver.

Interest. The rate of interest on bonds varies, as always, according to the personal credit and honesty of the borrower. Ten years ago the average rate on mortgages was ten per cent., but it has now fallen to six per cent. In the case of small loans the interest assumes very high proportions, but then it must be remembered that the risk incurred is great. The village Bania will often exact one anna in the rupee monthly as interest, but this only applies to small sums, and must not be taken as representing the general standard. For larger loans the rate varies from one to two per cent. per mensem, which is sufficiently high, but sanctioned by ancient custom, and justified as a rule by the circumstances. There are no great banking firms in the district. The richest Banias are those of Nihalgarh and Hasanpur. The indebtedness of the people, which is undoubtedly extensive, is generally due to loans among relatives and kinsmen than to a common habit of recourse to the village Bania.

Weights and measures. The measures of time in vogue in this district are the same as those employed in the rest of agricultural Oudh. The day is divided into eight *pahars* or watches of three hours each, and the *pahar* into four *gharis* or hours of 45 minutes each. In this arrangement we have another instance of the universal Indian practice of dividing everything into multiples of four. The usual measures of length are the *kos*, which is roughly equivalent to two English miles, and its somewhat indefinite sub-divisions, the *goli* or gunshot, the *qadam* or double pace, and the *háth* or cubit. For measures of area the standard *bígha* of 3,025 square yards is in general use, but there is also a variable *kachcha* or local *bígha*: the latter is generally equivalent to one-third of the standard measure, but not always, for a common local *bígha* is a square of 22 yards or one-tenth of

an acre, and four twenty-fifths of a standard *bígha*. For measures of weight we have, first, the standard ser of eighty *tolas* and various local measures. The common local standard is the *panseri* of five *kachcha* sers, eight of which go to the local maund. Three different *panseris*, however, are found in different parts of the district. The commonest is of 160 *tolas*, or two standard sers, giving a *kachcha* ser of 32 *tolas*. A second is of 200 *tolas*, the local ser being in this case of 40 *tolas*, or exactly half the standard ser. The third is a rather curious measure of only 91·4285 *tolas*, or $1\frac{1}{7}$ standard sers. Besides these, there is a local *pakki panseri* of 520 *tolas*, giving a local *pakka* ser of 104 *tolas*. Both the last measures are unusual, as neither of them appears derivable from the old Lucknow rupee of 173 grains nor from the common Maddusahi pice of 270 grains.

Such trade as the district can boast of is almost entirely **Trade.** confined to agricultural produce. The most common objects of internal traffic are grain, cotton, molasses, salt, and native cloth; these are simply required to satisfy the necessary wants of the people, and there is no attempt at commerce in the larger sense. A fair amount of grain is exported from the district, and this is likely to increase with the improvement in railway communication. Already the construction of the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway has brought about a considerable change in the position of the chief trade centres of the district. Formerly the main trade routes were the Gumti, and the main roads, notably those from Allahabad to Fyzabad, from Sultanpur to Rai Bareli, and from Rai Bareli to Fyzabad. The markets were then Sultanpur and Bazar Shukul, both of which lay near the Gumti and on main roads, and Gauriganj on the Rai Bareli road. The railway has enhanced the importance of Gauriganj, reduced that of Bazar Shukul, and, for a time only, that of Sultanpur and the other bazars on the central highway. It has also brought Raipur into prominence, that mart being of very recent existence. The new railway will certainly give a great impetus to the trade of Sultanpur, and will probably have a marked influence on Kurebhar and Tirsundi in Asal.

That trade tends to gravitate towards the line of railway is **Markets.** illustrated by the fact that there is no trade centre of any kind

in the Aldemau pargana, and commerce has been transferred either to Sultanpur or else to the eastern marts of Azamgarh and Jaunpur, notably Shahganj, to which traders prefer to carry their goods rather than to the station at Bilwai. A list of all the markets in the district will be found in the appendix to this volume. The chief is Perkinsganj at Sultanpur, founded shortly after re-occupation by Colonel Perkins, who for many years was Deputy Commissioner of the district. It rapidly grew into a flourishing mart, goods being brought for sale from a great distance; an important point in its favour was its convenient position both on account of road and river communication and also for its proximity to the central offices. It suffered a little in consequence of the diversion of trade to Raipur and Gauriganj after the construction of the railway, but this influence was in part counteracted by the fact that it is connected with both these places by good roads. Gauriganj was founded by Rája Madho Singh of Amethi in 1845. Bazar Shukul in Jagdispur was built by the Shukul Brahmans about 1830. The other chief bazars are Bandhua, an old market on the Lucknow-Jaunpur road; Aliganj, on the same road, in the village of Maniari, built by the taluqdar of Maniarpur in 1795; and Simri in Baraunsa, on the road from Sultanpur to Akbarpur, and owned by the Raghobansis of Birsinghpur. Of the others, we may mention Kurebhar, owned by the Rája of Kurwar, which has probably a great future before it; Guptarganj, also on the Fyzabad road, the property of the Mahárája of Ajodhya; Dihli, on the Akbarpur-Haliapur road, belonging to the same taluqdar; and Jaisinghpur, owned by the Hasanpur Rája. All these are in pargana Baraunsa. In Miranpur there are, in addition to those already mentioned, Kurwar and Bhandra, belonging to the Rája of Kurwar; Shahabaganj, on the Lucknow road, owned by the Maniarpur estate; and Giyanipur, in the south of the pargana, the property of the Rája of Hasanpur. In the Amethi tahsil, the Rája of Amethi owns the bazars of Tengha and Bishesharganj, besides the markets on the railway; and the Asal bazars of Piparpur, Tirsundi, and Durgapur belong to the Bachgotis of that pargana. In tahsil Musafirkhana the taluqdar of Mahona owns the Nihalgarh bazar and Raniganj, on the road from Fyzabad to Rai

Bareli, both in Jagdispur; in Musafirkhana there is the market of Aurangabad, owned by Muhammad Taqi of Isauli; in Jamun there is a small bazar belonging to the taluqdar; and in Isauli there are markets at Haliapur, the property of the Bhale Sultán zamindars, Walipur, and Bazar Baldi Rai. In the Kadipur tahsil the only markets worth mentioning are Bishanganj in Munipur, owned by the Kayasths of Amrupur in Chanda; Lambhua, Dera, and Dostpur, the property of the Rája of Dera; Kalianpur, and Lachhmanpur. There are many other small local bazars, both permanent and periodical; every village may be said to be affiliated to one of them, and each of them is in turn connected in its dealings with one or more of the larger centres of traffic. The trade at Bishanganj, Jaisinghpur, and Giyanipur is chiefly in sugar. The principal cattle markets are those at Sultanpur, Aliganj, Guptarganj, Bazar Shukul, Raniganj, Bazar Baldi Rai, Bisheshargani, and Kalianpur.

The fairs which take place in this district are chiefly of a religious character and have no importance from a commercial point of view. An exception must be made in favour of the meeting at Sultanpur known as the agricultural exhibition. The first took place in January 1890, and proved a great success. It was again started by Mr. Way, then Deputy Commissioner, in February 1902, when a large assembly gathered together, and prizes were given for cattle, horses, grain, and other agricultural produce. These prizes consisted of seed grain and animals and were greatly appreciated. One of the principal objects was to encourage cattle breeding on the part of the local zamindars. A list of the other fairs will be found in the appendix. The most important, such as those at Dhopap, Bandhua, and Paparghát, have been mentioned in the village and pargana articles, and that at Sitakund in the district history. Another gathering takes place in the village of Kotwa, a short distance south-east of the Amghát bridge in Isauli. There is a small shrine known as Set Barah, dedicated, as its name implies, to the boar incarnation of Vishnu, and standing on a lofty mound overlooking the Gumti. This mound probably represents the site of an old town or fortress, and obtained sanctity from a *faqír* who died here about five hundred years ago. The fair is held on the full moon Fairs.

of *Kartik*, and attracts pilgrims from all the country round. At Lohramau in Miranpur is a shrine of Debi, which is said to occupy the site of an old Bhar temple.

Manufactures. The manufactures of the district are of very little consequence. The only indigenous industry is the metal work of Bandhua in pargana Miranpur. Here are made vessels of brass, *phúl* or bell metal, and a mixture of the two known as *kaskut*. The articles are of superior quality, although the designs have no points of peculiar merit. The prices charged are too high for modern competition, and the trade is in consequence in a declining state, for cheaper goods of the same nature are imported from Lucknow and Cawnpore. The other industries are merely those common to all districts. The Sultanpur pottery has no distinctive character : it is made of the ordinary red earth known locally as *gairsan*,* to which river sand is added to enable it to stand the heat of the kiln without cracking. Glass bangles are made to some extent, this being the special occupation of the numerous Musalman Churihars and the Hindu Manihars of the district. They are chiefly exported to Fyzabad. A small amount of country cotton cloth is made in various places, but the industry is of no importance, and supports fewer persons than any other district of Oudh. Sugar refining is carried on at Jaisinghpur in Baraunsa and Bishanganj in Chanda, but the latter place, though nominally belonging to this district, really lies within the borders of Jaunpur. Indigo for some years attained a certain amount of popularity, but has declined, as everywhere else, with the fall in prices. There is one factory at Musafirkhana under European management, belonging to the Messrs. Kenyon, who also have works at Namoarpur, seven miles to the west. These were started some twenty years ago. Indigo has long been a favourite crop with several of the taluqdars, notably the Rája of Dera and the Rajwars of Chanda, who built factories all over the district and for a time made large profits. Nowadays, however, much of the land that was formerly devoted to indigo is turned to other uses: the outlook is distinctly dark, and it may be that in a few years all indigo will have disappeared from Sultanpur. Under native

* *Vide* "Monograph on Pottery and Glass Industries," page 6.

rule the manufacture of salt and saltpetre was largely carried on in this district, but it has now been long abandoned.

Communications. The district is fairly well supplied with means of communication. These will be very greatly improved with the completion of the railway from Allahabad to Fyzabad, and when this is effected, Sultanpur will compare favourably in this respect with most districts of the United Provinces. At present, railway communication is only afforded to the Amethi tahsil. Metalled roads are few in number, but the surface of the country is covered with a network of unmetalled roads, most of which are in fair order and generally serve the purposes required of them. At the same time it must be allowed that many of these roads are fair weather highways only, and not unfrequently lead across streams which assume fluvial proportions during the rains, and which it is quite out of the power of the district board to attempt to bridge properly. The Kandu nala, for example, is only bridged once in its course through the district. The Gumti is spanned by two pile bridges, at Amghát and Sultanpur, both of which are old structures and run a risk of being swept away in a year of unusually high flood. A new masonry bridge has recently been built over the river near Kishni, and the railway will run over an iron girder bridge at Sultanpur. Besides the regular roads maintained by the local authorities, there are very many village cart tracks, numbers of which have been aligned and improved; they are generally, however, only practicable for country carts in fair weather. In the lowlying tracts, such as pargana Gaura Jamun, communications are almost wholly interrupted during the rains, for the whole country then is more or less flooded, and the roads are for the most part under water.

Railways. The first railway opened in this district was the loop line from Lucknow to Fyzabad and Benares. This broad gauge line passes from north to south through the extreme east of pargana Aldemau for a distance of six miles, but there is no station within the boundaries of this district. The station that takes its name from Bilwai, a village of Aldemau, lies within the limits of Arghupur in the Jaunpur district. It hardly affects Sultanpur at all, although some use is made of

the station at Malipur in Fyzabad, which is connected with Dostpur by a fair road. The portion of the line which traverses this district was opened for traffic on the 17th of April 1874. For a long time the district was practically without railway communication, but shortly after the last settlement the new main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand system from Lucknow to Rai Bareli and Moghal Sarai was constructed, the portion from Benares to Rai Bareli being opened on the 4th of April 1898. This line only affects the south-western tracts of the district, but is of considerable importance, and has resulted in the development of large and thriving markets at Gauriganj and Raipur-Amethi, where there are stations. It enters the district at Aidhi in the extreme south of pargana Gaura Jamun, and runs for a distance of 24 miles through the Amethi pargana, crossing the Tengha by a bridge at the village of that name, and passing in a south-easterly direction into Partabgarh, the station at Antu being close to the southern borders of the district. The construction of this railway brought Sultanpur within reach of the outside world, as it was connected with Amethi by a metalled road, but the place has remained somewhat inaccessible from other directions, and it was impossible to avoid the inconvenience of a long journey by dâk gári from any place. This will soon be remedied. The projected line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Allahabad to Fyzabad is now in process of construction. The work was begun at the end of 1901 and is hastening towards completion; it runs parallel to the metalled road for all its length, traversing the centre of the district from south to north, and passing through the parganas of Asal, Miranpur, and Baraunsa. The stations are at Piparpur in Asal, Sultanpur, a short distance to the south-west of the civil station, and at Kurebhar in Baraunsa. This line will be of the greatest advantage to the district, and will in all probability tend to the speedy development of the bazars along the trunk road.

Provincial roads.

The roads of the district fall under two main heads, provincial and local, the former being under the sole control of the Public Works Department, and the latter under the District Board, although the metalled roads of the second description

are kept in order by the first-named agency at the cost of the local authority. There is only one provincial road in Sultanpur—the main metalled highway from Allahabad and Partabgarh to Fyzabad. It runs for a length of 29 miles through the district, and is maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 216 per mile. It enters the Baraunsa pargana from the direction of Fyzabad at the 22nd mile, and runs due south throughout its course, crossing the Gumti at Sultanpur by a wooden pile bridge at the 36th mile, and leaving the municipal boundaries at mile 38: thence it traverses the parganas of Miranpur and Asal, leaving the district at mile 51 and ten miles distant from Partabgarh. There is a dâk bungalow at Sultanpur, inspection bungalows at Sultanpur, Sahri in Baraunsa, and Tirsundi in Asal, and encamping grounds at Kurebhar, mile 25, Piagipur, mile 39, and Tirsundi, mile 47.

Local roads.

A list of all the roads in the district, with details as to their length and class, will be found in the appendix. It will be seen that the local roads are of five classes. The metalled roads are sub-divided into what are officially termed first class metalled roads, bridged and drained throughout, and first class metalled roads, partially bridged and drained. The unmetalled roads come under three heads, and are known as second class roads, partially bridged and drained, fifth class roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained, and sixth class roads, cleared only. The last are very numerous and for the most part poor and unimportant, as may be judged from the fact that repairs cost but Rs. 6-4-0 per mile annually. The second class roads are maintained at an annual average cost of Rs. 22-9-0 per mile. In all, excluding the provincial road, there are 837 miles of road in the district, and of this 361 miles belong to the first and second classes, which frequently overlap, 59 miles to the fifth, and 417 miles to the sixth class.

Metalled roads.

Few of the first class roads are metalled for their entire length. The longest is that from Sultanpur to Rai Bareli, of which 32 miles lie in this district. It leads past the growing bazar of Dhamaur in pargana Baraunsa, and thence through pargana Amethi to the thriving market of Gauriganj, which is reached at mile 26. In 1903 the road was metalled for 22

miles, and ten miles remain to be completed, being still of the second class but in good repair. At Dhamaur a branch metalled road takes off and leads to Raipur, a distance of nine miles; the metalling extends as far as the Amethi railway station; thence it is unmetalled for 8 miles. It leaves the district in the south of the Amethi, and, after passing through Ateha in Partabgarh, reaches Parshadepur in the Rai Bareli district. One of the chief highways of the district is the road from Lucknow to Sultanpur and Jaunpur, which has a total length of some 57 miles. It enters pargana Jagdispur at the 48th mile from Lucknow, and after passing Nihalgarh-Jagdispur at mile 53, reaches Musafirkhana twelve miles further on. At Amhat in Miranpur it crosses the Rai Bareli road in mile 83, at a distance of two miles from Sultanpur. Two miles further on it crosses the Allahabad-Fyzabad highway, and thence continues in a south-easterly direction to Lambhua and Chanda, reaching the latter in mile 104, and leaves the district two miles further on, at a distance of 30 miles from Jaunpur. The total length of the road in this district is 58 miles, and of this 15 miles are metalled, comprising about a mile at Musafirkhana, and about fourteen miles from Lohramau, whence a metalled branch leads to Sultanpur, to Daudpur near Aliganj. There are encamping grounds at Jagdispur, Pemsahepura, mile 62, Daudpur, mile 70, Piagepur, at the junction with the Fyzabad road, Bhadaiyan, mile 93, and Chanda; and an inspection bungalow at Musafirkhana. The road from Sultanpur to Malipur in Fyzabad is a branch of the provincial road, striking off eastwards at mile 34, at a distance of three miles north of the district headquarters. It is metalled for three miles from the junction and again in the 14th and 17th miles. It passes through Baraunsa, and at mile 26 reaches the decayed town of Dostpur, leaving the district eight miles further on and about four miles from Malipur station. At Gaura, in the 18th mile, a branch takes off and leads in a south-easterly direction to Kadipur and thence east to Bilwai railway station. This road is only metalled for one mile out of a total length of 25 miles. The road from Fyzabad to Rai Bareli enters the northern borders of pargana Isauli at a distance of 28 miles from Fyzabad. Two

miles further on it reaches Haliapur, a bazar and police station, and from this place it is metalled as far as the pile bridge over the Gumti at Amghát, in mile 34. At Jagdispur in mile 42 it is crossed by the Lucknow-Jaunpur road, and leaves the district seven miles further on. From Haliapur on this road an unmetalled branch runs to Isauli and thence to the ferry over the Gumti at Kurwar: from Kurwar to Sultanpur, a distance of nine miles, the road is metalled.

Unmetalled roads. The unmetalled local roads are very numerous, and it is impossible to give more than a mere enumeration, for which reference must be made to the list in the appendix. While these roads are in good order cross-country communication is easy, as there is no lack of routes; but at other times travelling is very difficult on account of the absence of raised and bridged tracks. This is not so much the case with those of the second class, which are generally much superior: but an exception must here be made with regard to an important road from Rudauli to Shukul Bazar, in pargana Jagdispur, and thence to Jagdispur, Gauriganj, Raipur, and Partabgarh, the northern portion of which is generally impracticable during the rains. The other chief roads of this class, in addition to those partially metalled, are those from Haliapur to Akbarpur in Fyzabad; from Akbarpur to Dostpur, Kadipur, Chanda, Patti, and Partabgarh, a route much frequented by pilgrims; from Gauriganj to Musafirkhana; and from Lambhua to Dera and Kurebhar. Of the fifth class roads the only one of any length is that from Lambhua to Piparpur and Raipur-Amethi. The sixth class roads deserve no detailed mention.

Waterways. The only navigable river in the district is the Gumti. In former days a considerable amount of traffic was carried by this route, and its proximity to the towns of Sultanpur, Isauli, Sathin, and Kishni made those places of some importance as markets, for the traders had an easy and inexpensive means at hand of disposing of their surplus goods. At the present time the number of boats plying up and down the river is small, and, although a certain amount of trade in grain is still carried on between Sultanpur and Jaunpur, even this is likely to be further reduced in the near future owing to the influence of the new railway.

Ferries. The only public ferries in the district are those over the river Gumti, but these are very numerous, there being no less than 63. With the exception of the large ferry at Richhghát, on the road from Inhauna and Shukul Bazar to Rudauli in Bara Banki, which is managed by the Public Works Department, they are all under the control of the district board, which derives an income of about Rs. 14,500 annually from this source.* A list of all these ferries will be found in the appendix. Many of them are of little importance and fetch trifling sums when leased. The most frequented ferries, judging from the auction prices, are those at Rájghát, Chandipur, and Bakhra, in the Musafirkhana tahsil; at Kurwar, Bhandra, and Bamhangaon in Sultanpur; and at Dera, Paparghát, Dewar, on the Kadipur-Chanda road, Sarai Chapar and Gudra in tahsil Kadipur.

* Appendix, table XV.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

THE first regular census of the district was taken in February 1869. This gave a total population of 930,023 persons, but it must be remembered that subsequently to 1869 the area of the district underwent very considerable changes. The population of the tract of country which at present forms the district of Sultanpur in 1869 amounted to 1,040,227 persons, giving a density of 593 persons to the square mile. These changes, however, render a comparison with the subsequent enumerations somewhat confusing, and in addition to this it may be noted that the census of 1869 fell considerably short of the accuracy of the later enumerations. A separate and independent census of each village had been taken while it was under measurement for the first regular settlement, but this may be disregarded, as it had the disadvantage of extending over the large period of three years. Census of 1869.

The second general census was that of 1881. It was then ascertained that the district contained 957,912 inhabitants, the average density falling to 561·1 persons to the square mile. This apparent decline in the population seems to have been mainly due to the evil effects of the famine years of 1873 and 1877, on both of which occasions there was general and widespread distress throughout the district. A large number of persons seem to have migrated elsewhere, but even then the rate of density was only exceeded in three districts of Oudh, namely, Fyzabad, Partabgarh, and Bara Banki. Census of 1881.

The census of 1891 showed a considerable recovery; the total number of inhabitants rose to 1,075,851 persons, giving an increase of nearly 118,000 and a mean density of 629·2 persons to the square mile. The preceding ten years had been a period of great prosperity in this district, and a similar increase was found in all the neighbouring districts. Sultanpur then Census of 1891.

held the same relative position as regards density as in 1881, but the increase had been much more rapid than in the adjoining district of Partabgarh. Consequently we find that at the last census of 1901 Sultanpur stood third in point of density among all the districts of Oudh. The total population then enumerated was 1,083,904, giving a rate of 637 persons to the square mile. This was only exceeded in Bara Banki and Fyzabad in the province of Oudh, while elsewhere a higher rate was only to be in the districts of the Benares division, excluding Mirzapur, and in Basti. If the increase in the population during the past ten years has been comparatively small, it must be remembered that the density is so great as to preclude any further large development of the population. Already the holdings have become very minutely sub-divided, and the amount of land still available for cultivation has been reduced to its smallest limits. Further, it must be remembered that the population of this district is entirely rural. There is no large town, Sultanpur itself having a population of less than 10,000 persons, while there is no other municipality or even any town administered under Act XX of 1856 in the district. Consequently the urban population amounts to only ·8 per cent. of the total, and for all practical purposes may be here disregarded.

Census of 1901.

Birth-place.

The great bulk of the inhabitants of the district were born here or in the adjoining districts of Oudh. At the last census it was ascertained that only 91 persons in every 10,000 of the population were born in other divisions, a lower figure than that recorded in the other districts of Oudh with the exception of Bara Banki and Partabgarh. The majority of these immigrants are women; so that it seems that this external addition to the population is merely due to the ordinary marriage practice of the Hindus. On the other hand, the population has been reduced by emigration to a considerable extent. During the ten years following 1891, 5,584 persons left the district to seek a livelihood outside India. These people went as labourers chiefly to the West Indies, to Fiji and Natal.

Sex.

We find in this district a rather striking disproportion of the sexes, as at the last census the number of females exceeded that of males by nearly 14,000 persons. This is a common

feature of the eastern portion of the provinces, for the same phenomenon occurs in all the districts of the Benares division, and also in the Oudh districts of Partabgarh and Rai Bareli. The same disproportion has been observed at all preceding enumerations since 1869, when an excess of females was recorded in Rai Bareli alone. This is somewhat unexpected in view of the fact that this district contains so large a number of Rájputs: but even here the number of Rájput males and females is approximately equal, while in Partabgarh the female members of this caste are actually in excess of the males. The reason of this is still to be ascertained, but as it is a well known and long established fact throughout this portion of the provinces, we may leave the subject without further comment.

Regarding the whole population of the district as classified by religions, we find that in 1901 there were 963,879 Hindus, 119,740 Musalmans, 151 Sikhs, 103 Christians, 28 Aryas, two Jains, and one Parsi. Thus Hindus number nearly 89 per cent. of the whole population, and Musalmans a little more than 10 per cent. The proportionate increase has been greater on the part of the Musalmans than of the Hindus during the past forty years, for in 1869 Musalmans numbered considerably less than 9 per cent. of the whole population, and Hindus over 90 per cent. We find the same to be the case in almost all the districts of the provinces, and the fact assumes the proportion of a general law that Musalmans are a more prolific race, owing, it would seem, to their stronger physical constitution, due to a more liberal diet. The difference in the rate of increase in this district, however, is less marked than elsewhere on account of the absence of a large urban population. The Musalman inhabitants of Sultanpur are nearly all agriculturists, and consequently it cannot be here assumed that the Musalman is generally in a more prosperous condition than the Hindu. This fact, however, in view of the noticeable proportionate increase of Musalmans, only serves to give more emphasis to the general theory of diet. Religions.

Christianity has made but very little progress in this district. In 1881 there were no Native Christians at all in Sultanpur. In 1891 only 23 persons of this denomination were Christians.

enumerated, and in 1901 the number had risen to 75 souls. This small number is due to the fact that missionary enterprise in Sultanpur has only been extended to this district in a small degree. Of the Native Christians 57 are females. These belong to a branch of the Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission, which was established here in 1891. Of the remainder 23 are Europeans and five Eurasians. Classified by denominations, we find seven Methodists and seven Roman Catholics, while all the remainder belong to the Church of England. Sultanpur is visited occasionally by a C. M. S. missionary from Fyzabad, who usually acts as chaplain. The domiciled Europeans and Eurasians in this district are very few in number. Among them may be mentioned two brothers of the name of Kenyon, whose father settled in the Musafirkhana tahsil about 20 years ago and started two indigo factories,—at Bhamauli, half a mile east of Musafirkhana, and at Namoarpur, seven miles west of the tahsil. The only others are two brothers of the name Pushong, the sons of a Calcutta pleader, who have purchased some under-proprietary rights in the village of Kalwari Bandh in pargana Aldemau in the taluqa of Meopur Dhaurua. One of them has been for years in the service of the taluqdars.

Aryas.

The Arya Samaj has fewer followers in this district than in any other portion of the provinces, with the single exception of Hamírpur. Consequently, although its 28 members have all been admitted during the past ten years, it may be treated as of very little importance. The movement has made much greater headway in all the adjoining districts, and therefore we may assume that it does not find much favour with the people of this district. We find among this number 14 Brahmans, six Kayasths, three Rájputs, and two Kurmis.

Castes.

Reviewing the Hindu population as a whole, we find in this district an unusual predominance of the higher castes. The district in this respect rather resembles Fyzabad than the other adjoining districts, and bears a marked contrast to Bara Banki, where the presence of such a large low caste agricultural population has had a most beneficial effect in raising the agricultural standard of the district far above that of its neighbours.

First in point of numbers come the Brahmans, amounting to nearly 160,000 persons at the last census. They are found in every part of the district in large numbers, and are generally engaged in agriculture, although in this respect they are largely hampered by the rules of their caste, which disqualify them from handling the plough. The great majority of these Brahmans are of the Sarwaria sub-division of the caste, which is also found in equally large numbers in the Gonda, Fyzabad, and Partabgarh districts. Besides these there are considerable numbers of Kanaujia, Sakaldipi, and Sanadh Brahmans in the district, but few of them are of any importance. Only a small number of the Brahmans of this district have any large possessions in land, and such land is usually subject to superior taluqdari rights. The most prominent are the Tiwaris of Lachhmanpur, who acquired the village by purchase from Rájputs and have now become considerable landed proprietors. This family has a great reputation for Sanskrit learning and astronomy, and they maintain a free Sanskrit *patshala* at their house. These Tiwaris now hold twenty whole villages and portions of 25 others. Almost the whole of their possessions are confined to pargana Aldemau, and most of the villages lie within the limits of the Dostpur police circle. Lachhmanpur, their headquarters, belongs to the Kadipur police circle. Ten of these villages are chiefly inhabited by Tiwari Brahmans, as also five other villages in which they have no proprietary rights. The Upaddhya family of Chhattarbhojpur, also in pargana Aldemau, owns sixteen whole villages and portions of 28 others. The family has been well known for some time, and in former days possessed a great reputation for their bravery, for which they received the name of Talwarias. They are said to have retained their zamindari rights against the powerful Rájput landholders by force of arms ever since the days of the Musalman kings of Delhi. The whole of their villages lie in pargana Aldemau, and in eight of them Upaddhyas form the principal residents. Certain members of the family with superior rights in the village of Makraha Jagdispur reside in the town of Dostpur.

Brahmans.

Mention must also be made of the Shukul and Pande clans of Brahmans. The former own eight whole villages and portions

in pargana Aldemau, their chief village being Shukulpur. Here they form the bulk of the population, as also in Bibipur Shukul, Sarawan, and Dhanapur. Other Shukuls are to be found in Jagdispur, where they have given their name to Bazar Shukul. The Pandes own 17 whole villages and 26 portions. Their possessions, too, are confined to the Aldemau pargana, and they form the bulk of the population in the villages of Ganapur, Palia Golpur, Gopalpur, Budhana, and Kutia, while scattered colonies are also to be found in many other places. The Pandes of Harai, also in Aldemau, now only hold sub-settlements in three villages.

Chamars. Next in point of numbers to the Brahmans come the Chamars, numbering nearly 140,000 persons. They are equally distributed throughout the whole district and are generally engaged everywhere as field labourers, few of them possessing the status of tenants. In spite of their numbers, Chamars only held at the time of the last settlement 3·85 per cent. of the district as tenants. They have no tenant rights in Baraunsa nor in the northern half of Isauli. In the Kadipur tahsil they hold about seven per cent. of the cultivated land, whereas in Amethi and Sultanpur the figure is less than two per cent.

Ahirs. Ahirs, who are very numerous in this district, amounted to about 129,000 persons at the last census. They are to be found everywhere in large numbers, especially in the two Isaulis, Asal, and Chanda. Altogether, at the time of the last settlement, they held 11·5 per cent. of the cultivated area of the district, and must be classed among the first rank of cultivators. Their presence here is especially valuable, as so much of the land is held by cultivators of the higher castes. Their proprietary holdings are very small, amounting to only 300 acres in the whole district.

Rájputs. Next to the Ahirs come the Rájputs, who are in every way the most important Hindu caste in the district. At the last census they numbered 86,561 persons, and between them they owned 76 per cent. of the total area. They are found in large numbers everywhere, but especially in the Amethi and Kadipur tahsils, where they are practically the owners of the whole area.

Reference will be made later to the Musalman members of this caste, a most important body, as they include among their numbers some of the chief landholders.

Among the Rájputs of the district we find representatives of almost every clan, but only a few hold a position of any eminence. The most important are the Bachgotis and the Rájkumars, who in 1901 numbered 16,500 and 15,500 persons respectively. The Rájkumars are in reality a branch of the Bachgotis, and from the same stock are descended the Musalman Khanzadas of Hasanpur and Maniarpur. So, too, are the Rájwars, who occupy the greater portion of pargana Chanda. With regard to the term Rájkumar, Mr. Millett writes: "It is commonly applied to the junior branch of all houses in which a *ráj* exists: and thus there are Rájkumar Bais and Rájkumar Kanhpurias, as well as Rájkumar Bachgotis. And the only explanation I have heard of the last named being so called is in accordance with this practice, *viz.*, that it is used to distinguish them from their brethren the Rájwars, who could once pride themselves on their chief being a Rája. They are the only ones, however, with whom this distinction has superseded the broader appellation of the clan." The history of the Rájkumars and of their various houses is given at length in the account of the taluqdars at the end of this chapter. The Bachgotis proper consist for the most part of the Kurwar family and the owners of pargana Asal, to whom reference will be made later. Bachgotis.

Next in point of numbers come the Bhale Sultáns and Bais, with 7,850 and 6,820 representatives respectively. The Bhale Sultáns were among the last of the Rájput clans to arrive in this district. Their origin is very uncertain. They are chiefly found in the two parganas of Isauli and Jagdispur. According to their own account, they drove out the Bhars from these parts and claim to have received the title of Bhale Sultán from the Musalman emperor of Delhi in reward for these services, but how long they have borne the changed name is very doubtful. Mr. Millett considered that they did not take their name till after Akbar, but their own account states that the title was given by Ala-ud-din Khilji. Further, we have no trace of any connection with the Bhale Sultáns of Bulandshahr, who claim to have borne the Bhale Sultáns.

name since the reign of Prithvi Ráj of Delhi. All their traditions, however, agree in making one Rai Barar, a brother of the Tilokchandi Rája of Morarmau, the founder of the clan, and if this is so, they are the only true Bais in the district. The family is divided into two branches, Hindu and Musalman, the latter claiming descent from Palhan Deo, the great-grandson of Rai Barar, who is said to have embraced Islam in the reign of Sher Shah. He is the founder of the Musalman Bhale Sultán taluqas, of whom more later. The Hindus of this clan are divided into numerous small communities, scattered over the Jagdispur, Isauli, and Musafirkhana parganas. It is said that Rai Barar had four sons,—Raj Singh, who is the ancestor of the Bhale Sultáns of Dadra and Pindara; Barmdeo, the father of Palhan Deo and Raghu Rai, who colonized Thauri; Dudhich, the founder of the Haliapur, Gajanpur, and Sadipur families; and Kunwar Singh, from whom spring the owners of Nara. The smaller Musalman estates were founded by cadets of the line of Palhan Deo, such as Badegaon, Ashrafpur, Gujnaon in Jagdispur, and Nihalpur in Aldemau.

Bais.

The Bais, though numbering 6,819 persons, are of little importance. Mr. Millett failed to trace any connection between their pedigrees and those of the great Baiswara families. There is only one taluqdar of this clan, that of Pali in Jagdispur, who owns a small estate. At one time the Bais of Udiawan in Amethi held a large estate, which they claim to have possessed before the days of the Bandhalgotis, but the latter say that they were settled in Udiawan by a Rája of Amethi in return for military service. They still occupy several villages, but their proprietary interest has practically disappeared. Another colony holds most of the east of Musafirkhana, but they are heavily in debt. The Ishaqpur estate of seven villages in Baraunsa is owned by Daulat Singh of Dhanjai. Other Bais known as Chandaurias hold Chandaur and three other villages and three pattis.

Bandhalgotis.

The Bandhalgotis are a large and powerful clan, numbering about 5,400 souls. They are chiefly confined to the Amethi pargana, almost the whole of which they own, and are found in no other district in any numbers. According to their own

account, they are of Surajbansi origin, and claim to belong to that branch of the clan which is represented by the house of Jaipur. They say they cáme from Narwargarh, the old home of the Jaipur family, and to have settled in Raipur under one Suda Rai, who was going on a pilgrimage to Ajodhya some 900 years ago. This has been contested, not only because the story goes on to say that Suda Rai entered the service of the Bhar Rája of the place, and that the latter offered his daughter to the Rájput, an offer which was contemptuously declined, and that, after the usual form of such legends, Suda Rai returned to his home and brought a conquering force to avenge the insult, but also because there are several other conflicting stories. Mr. Carnegy states that the Bandhalgotis are derived from the offspring of a Pande named Chuchu, in the service of the Hasanpur Rája, and a Dharkarin, whence the name Bandhalgoti, popularly derived from the *banka* or knife used in splitting bamboos, the special implement of the caste of their maternal ancestor. This assertion is supported by the statement that, instead of Narwargarh, their old home was Narwal, the old name of Hasanpur; while, again, it is suggested that they take their name from Bandhua, a small town near Hasanpur. The whole question must remain somewhat doubtful, if only on account of the hackneyed form of their own story. This goes on to say that after the defeat of the Bhars Suda Rai built a fort at Raipur, and that after a few generations came Mandhata Singh, who had a son named Bandhu, from whom the clan derives their present name. Their subsequent history will be found in the account of the Amethi taluqa.

Chauhans.

Few of the other Rájputs are of much importance. The most numerous are the Chauhans, with 4,250 representatives. There are no taluqdars among them, but they own over 20,000 acres in this district. Their lands are held in *pattidari* tenure, and there are over 2,800 sharers. Their chief estates are Maing, Majwara, and Jajaur in pargana Baraunsa. Little is known of their history, save that they are an offshoot of the Pachhimrath family in Fyzabad. The Kanhpurias, numbering 4,100 souls, are more powerful. They possess 51,500 acres, and include several taluqdars among their numbers, mention of

Kanhpurias.

whom will be made later. They are chiefly found in the north-west corner of the district, and especially in pargana Gaura Jamun: they are all connected with the great Rai Bareli families of this clan. The Raghubansis numbered about 4,000 in 1901. They are the possessors of about 12,500 acres, divided up into a very large number of shares. Their headquarters are at Simrauti in Rai Bareli and at Sultanpur. The latter family claim to have been settled in this district from an extremely remote period. They trace their descent from one Jagnag Rai of the solar race of Ajodhya. In the early part of the nineteenth century they owned 69 villages in Aldemau, but now their possessions in that pargana have been reduced to portions of four villages in the Birsinghpur mahál and a few subordinate rights. Elsewhere they have been more fortunate, as in Miranpur and Baraunsa. For centuries they successfully resisted the encroachments of the Bachgotis, and it was not till the later days of the Nawábi rule that they succumbed. Even now, though in a subordinate position, they retain no small portion of their ancient heritage. Four villages in the north-west of Jagdispur belong to a heavily embarrassed family of this clan.

Raghu-bansis.

Other Rájputs.

Among the other Rájput clans we may mention the Bisens, Gaharwars, Gautams, Kachwahas, and Sombansis, all of whom are found in numbers ranging from 1,000 to 2,000. They all hold some small amount of land in the district, but there are no taluqdars among them. Others are the Chandels, Panwars, Sakarwars, Surajbansis, Gargbansis, Durgbansis, Bilkharias, and Baghels. The Gargbansis are mentioned in the account of the Khapradih-Sihipur and Maniarpur taluqas: they are practically confined to Miranpur and Baraunsa. The Durgbansis chiefly belong to pargana Chanda, where the Garabpur estate is now held by a member of this clan. The Panwars and Bisens hold some land in Isauli and Musafirkhana. The Kachwahas belong to the extreme east of the district, where this illustrious clan is represented by a few turbulent families, who dwell in the neighbourhood of Bilwai. They own, as under-proprietors only, five whole villages and four pattis, while they are found in some fifteen other villages. The Gaharwars are few and their possessions small. They own Zafarpur and Malikpur in Aldemau

and occur as under-proprietors here and there. The Sakarwars have long inhabited parts of Aldemau, where a colony was founded by one Sripat Ràna, who came from Fatehpur Sikri. Seventh in descent from him was Bhimal Singh, one of whose sons became a Musalman and founded the Taraf Dule branch of the family. The other remained a Hindu, and his property was known as Taraf Kalian. At the end of the eighteenth century they owned 117 villages, but one of their chief estates, Allahdadpur, was absorbed into the Meopur taluqa in 1851, while Kalianpur became reduced by subdivision. They are now part proprietors in nine villages of the Paras Patti mahál of Aldemau, and also hold under-proprietary rights in several villages of the Dera estate. The Bilkharias still hold a few villages in the south of Asal, but they have been ousted from the greater part of their property by the Bachgotis.

Other Hindu

The remaining Hindu castes may be briefly described, making a distinction between those who hold land and those who merely occupy the position of tenants or agricultural labourers. Among the former the chief are Banias and Kayasths. There are, in fact, hardly any other Hindu landowners in the district. The Ahirs, Muraos, Kurmis, Kalwars, and Gadariyas have very minute shares in one or two villages only, and consequently may be dismissed from this category, as the vast majority of their representatives come under the description of tenants.

Banias

Banias at the last census numbered in all 22,970 persons. More than half of these belong to the Agrahari sub-division of the clan, which is found in larger numbers in this district than anywhere else in Oudh, and, in fact, than anywhere else in the provinces with the exception of Basti. Of the remainder a large number are Kasaundhans and Baranwals. Owing to the strong position held by the great Rájput chiefs in this district, the Banias have failed to acquire much land. They own in all 8,334 acres, the great bulk of which is in the hands of non-residents. Thus Banias hold only ·79 per cent. of the total area. There are only two banking houses in the district which make a business of investing in landed property, and neither of them has absorbed much within the past thirty years. Many

taluqdars and the bulk of the co-sharing fraternities are more or less deeply involved, but hitherto their embarrassments have not reached such a stage as to compel them to make way for the professional money lender. The chief Bania family is that of Nihalgarh in the Jagdispur pargana. The Agarwals of Hasanpur own several villages and shares in the Baraunsa pargana, but they cannot be classed among the larger landowners.

Kayasths. Kayasths, as everywhere else in Oudh, are fairly numerous, amounting at the last census to 12,832 persons. Some mention of them has been made in the article on Aldemau pargana. They own at the present time over 19,000 acres, held by 1,450 sharers. Their estates consist of six whole villages and fourteen shares, the best of which are Ranipur Kayasth and Pukhardaba. Large numbers of Kayasths also reside in the villages of Parasrampur, Sondhanpur, Tilokpur Newada, and Gursara. This caste is, however, found in almost every pargana of the district, but in former days they were much more powerful than now. Mr. Brownrigg writes: "As a general rule, they are rather a backboneless set, heavily involved, and capable of but little effort to right themselves." There is also a small colony of Kayasths at Isauli, but their landed estates are small, and another at Amrupur in Chanda. The Kayasths of Atarsuma Kalan in Baraunsa hold six villages and seven pattis, nearly half of which is sub-settled. Most of the Kayasths of this district belong to the old *qanúngo* families.

Muraos. We next come to the agriculturists of the district, excluding, of course, the Ahirs and Chamars, mention of whom has already been made. Foremost among them come the Muraos, who in 1901 numbered 4,244 persons. They are fairly well distributed all over the district and are the best cultivators of all, setting an example of close and careful tillage which other tenants frequently imitate. They are more common in Jagdispur than elsewhere, and they always pay a high rent.

Kurmis. Following them come the Kurmis, who numbered 28,455 persons in 1901. They occur in considerable numbers in every pargana, but especially in Aldemau and Baraunsa. As always, they are first class cultivators and are most industrious and

thrifty tenants. Together with the Muraos and Ahirs they may be said to be the backbone of the agricultural population.

Other cultivators.

The other cultivating castes call for little comment. They are for the most part of an inferior type and are only noticeable for their numbers. The most numerous are Pasis, who are chiefly found in the western half of the district, Koris, Gadariyas, Kahars, Telis, and Kumhars. Many of these follow their ancestral calling, but the great majority of them are engaged in field work. None of them are cultivators of a very high order. More important, though less numerous, are the Kewats, who are chiefly found in pargana Aldemau, and the Lodhs, who occur in considerable numbers along the western borders in the parganas of Jagdispur, Gaura Jamun, and Amethi. These are all energetic and useful cultivators, who attain a considerably high standard of husbandry.

Kalwars.

There is no caste any way peculiar to this district, and there is nothing in the census report that calls for especial comment. Mention may perhaps be made of the Kalwars, not because they are in any way peculiar to this district, nor even because they are more numerous here than elsewhere, although they are found in large numbers, but rather on account of their wealth and enterprise. The Kalwars of Jaisinghpur in Baraunsa and Munipur in Chanda are prosperous bodies, although their trade has fallen off somewhat of late years.

Musalmans.

Turning to the Musalmans, we find that by far the most numerous are the converted Rájputs, who at the last census numbered over 25,800 persons. They comprise among their numbers all the most important Musalman landholders of the district, and belong chiefly to the Bachgoti, Bhale Sultán, Bais, Chauhan, and Sakarwar clans, of whom the Bachgoti Khanzadas, headed by the Rája of Hasanpur, are the most important. Besides these there are considerable numbers of Kanhpurias, Chauhans, Bisens, and Raghubansis. The Musalmans in all hold as tenants 7·6 per cent. of the total area of the district, and by far the greater part of this land is held by converted Rájputs. They are most numerous in the parganas of Miranpur, Gaura Jamun, Jagdispur, Aldemau, and Isauli trans-Gumti. A considerable number of these Musalman Rájputs have some

proprietary right in the land, but the great majority are tenants. Their landed possessions are greatest in Jagdispur, Miranpur, and Baraunsa, where lie the estates of the great Khanzada taluqdars. In all, while the Musalmans have proprietary rights in 17 per cent. of the total area of the district, no less than 14 per cent. is held by the Khanzadas.

Thus Musalmans who are not descended from Hindu converts are comparatively very few in number in this district, and occupy a very humble position. Saiyids numbered in all 3,189 persons and belong almost entirely to the Isauli pargana. They have some small possessions in Jagdispur, Aldemau, Baraunsa, and Miranpur, but the bulk of their property lies in Musafirkhana and Isauli. The Sheikhs, who are more numerous, amounting at the last census to 10,383 persons, occupy a relatively unimportant position in the district; they own only a few villages in Isauli and Sultanpur, and are generally found as mere cultivators. They belong chiefly to the Siddiqi and Qurreshi sub-divisions.

Saiyids. **Sheihks.**

Pathans. The Pathans in 1901 numbered 7,625 persons. They belong chiefly to the Yusufzai, Ghori, and Lodi clans. The most important family of this race is that of Hamzapur in pargana Aldemau. These people say that they were descended from settlers who came here in the days of Mahmud of Ghazni. They were formerly, according to their own statement, the owners of 52 villages, but they were subsequently crushed by the Rájkumars, and Hamzapur alone remained in their hands. Recently they have purchased small shares in other villages. At the present time they are in a prosperous condition and free from embarrassment.

Other Musalmans. The remaining Musalmans call for little comment. The most numerous are Julahas, who in 1901 numbered 10,721 persons, and are chiefly engaged in their ancestral calling of weaving and also in agriculture. There is a large number of Musalman Gujars in Sultanpur, as also in the adjoining district of Rai Bareli. They own no land, but are energetic and useful cultivators. They are chiefly found along the western border in Jagdispur, Gaura Jamun, and Amethi. In the southern Isauli pargana we find about 5,000 Ghosis, who also

hold a high rank as agriculturists. The remainder are chiefly Faqirs, Behnas, Nais, Darzis, and Churihars. The latter still follow their peculiar occupation of making glass to a large extent, the district with its abundance of *úsar* affording an ample supply of the crude material.

Before leaving the castes of the district, some mention should be made of three tribes which at one time occupied a position of considerable importance in Sultanpur, but are now practically extinct or have become merged in other castes. In the history of the district some reference has been made to the Bhars. Very little is known of these people, but the general tradition maintains that they at one time held sway over the whole of this part of the country. Whoever they may have been, they were the special objects of hatred not only to the Musalman conquerors but also to the great Rájput tribes. Their subjugation, which according to the chronicles, occupied a long period, seems to have been very complete. The Bhars at the last census numbered 4,440 persons, nearly 1,000 more than the number recorded in 1891. They are chiefly found in the eastern portion of the district and occupy a position analogous to that of the Lunias, an aboriginal race, who are much more numerous in this district. Most of them belong to the sub-division known as Rájbhars, and this has been taken as a proof of their former supremacy. According to the popular tradition of the district, as recorded by Mr. Millett, the Bhars were succeeded by the Bhadaiyans, of whom nothing is known, although their name is preserved in the village of that name in pargana Miranpur. We find no mention of the Bhadaiyans in any of the census reports. Bhars.

The same tradition goes on to say that Bhadaiyans were conquered by the Tiars, who are said to have been at one time the lords of the Sultanpur pargana, Mr. Millett remarking that the proprietors were "Like Niobe, all Tiars." He adds: "the Tiars give their name to one of the oldest subdivisions of the pargana, *viz.*, tappa Tiar, and this, perhaps, rather than the entire pargana, was the extent of their domains. At present they have nothing more than a right of occupancy in a few acres in their old tappa. Regarding the Tiars very Tiars.

little is known. Mr. Carnegy considers them to belong to the Solar race *; they themselves say they are descended from emigrants from Baiswara, who received a grant of the Bhadaiyans' territory from the Rája of Benares." I have been unable to find any trace of the Tiars at the present time. The census report of 1901 states that there are 135 Tiars in the Ballia district, but that they occur nowhere else in the provinces. This reference to the Rája of Benares may point to some connection between these Ballia Tiars and the old owners of Sultanpur. Tradition says that they were overcome by the Bachgotis, who at present hold the whole of the old tappa of the Tiars.

Mandarkias.

The Mandarkias are another race peculiar to this district. They appear to be Rájputs and claim to belong to the Sombansi clan. As no reference is made in the various census reports, it is presumed that they are included among the Sombansis of the district. Mr. Millett states: "The Mandarkias are partly Musalmans and partly Hindus, the conversion of the former being attributed to the time of Sher Shah. Their apostasy does not seem to have bettered their worldly prospects, for none of them ever acquired large estates. Hindus and Musalmans together, they now hold 14 villages, and the family is in the last stage of decay." This process of decay seems to be still at work, for at the present time the Mandarkias hold only 216 acres owned by four sharers. They claim to be descended from one Kishan Chand, the reputed founder of the town of Kishni on the Gumti. Another of their ancestors was Mandar Sah, from whom they appear to take their name. They are only to be found in Jagdispur pargana. Mr. Millett states that Rája Kishan Chand lived about four hundred years ago.

Religious sects.

The religion of the people in this district calls for little remark. It is a noteworthy feature perhaps that Hindus and Musalmans live on terms of the greatest amity with one another, and that nowhere perhaps is religious tolerance so great as in this district. This is probably due in some measure to the fact that some of the Musalmans are actually related

* *Castes of Oudh*, page 27.

to the Hindus, their conversion having occurred in fairly recent times, and, further, having been originally due rather to temporal motives than to religious enthusiasm. In the census report we find the Hindus divided into the main district sects, but very little is to be gathered from this classification, as the number recorded as belonging to the various sects forms only a fraction of the whole Hindu population. The members of the Vaishnavite sects are very much more numerous than the Saivites, standing in the proportion of about three to one. The only noticeable feature is the large number of Ramanandis, which is only exceeded, so far as the Oudh districts are concerned, by Bahraich. Of the Musalmans almost the whole are Sunnis ; Shias and others numbering less than five per cent.

Language. The language of the people throughout the district is the Awadhi dialect of Eastern Hindi, the common tongue of almost the whole of Oudh. The district has no literature of its own, not even a newspaper. There are two printing presses at Sultanpur—one started in 1897 and the other in 1901,—but they do very little business. The societies and institutions of the district are very unimportant. The Sultanpur Institute was started in 1871. It is a literary club, very little patronized except by the senior officials. The Sultanpur Agricultural Association was started in 1901, its chief object being the organization of village banks, a work that has been carried on with some success. The Kayastha Sabha has a small and not very active branch at Sultanpur.

Occupations. The district is purely agricultural in character, and the proportion of its inhabitants who are not directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture is small. At the same time there are few districts in the provinces where so much help is received from external sources. It is worth mentioning that during the years 1894—97 the average annual income received from such sources amounted to no less than Rs. 16,27,700, chiefly in the form of money orders and pensions. These figures do not fall far short of the aggregate of the revised revenue and cesses due from the whole district.

Condition of the people. A fair average standard of comfort is attained among all classes of the population, although an excessive population

and minute sub-division are bound to cause poverty, especially in Aldemau and Asal. To quote Mr. Brownrigg, "in ordinary years the labourer runs no risk of starving, the tenant has the wherewithal to pay his rent, and the small and large proprietor alike have little difficulty in meeting their revenue demands. Despite the steady growth of the population, the inexorable rise in rents, and the corresponding enhancement in prices, the condition of the people—taken all round—is thriving and hopeful." Of course there is, as everywhere, much indebtedness, but this is due to bad management and neglect, an uncurbed passion for litigation, and thoughtless extravagance. It cannot be ascribed to the burden of the government demand, as in many cases we find villages paying a very high revenue, while the proprietors are entirely free from debt. We have already referred to the comparatively small amount of land held by the Banias, and this can be alone ascribed to the general prosperity of the district. Many coparcenary estates, which are generally considered to be in a state of chronic collapse, possess a marvellous store of vitality. And even when small shares are put up to auction, it generally happens that a prosperous co-sharer takes the place of his weaker brother. In almost all cases indebtedness is partly due to old liabilities, although the principal factor without doubt lies in extravagance in marriage ceremonies. Of late years, however, there seems to be some improvement in this respect, and more sensible views on the question are gradually making way. It is a common thing for a retired native officer on return to his ancestral home to lay out his savings on a small plot of land hard by, or to redeem an old family mortgage. Government service and business on the distant seaboard of the Empire are also a fruitful spur to such a consummation, and many are the men who have wandered far afield to try and gain this end.

Mr. Millett, in sketching the general condition of the people at the time of the first regular settlement, prophesied a rapid improvement in the future, and his anticipations have been fully justified. He writes: "Under native rule no man's property, or even life, was safe for many days together; government officials,

instead of affording the protection it was their duty to give, busied themselves only in their own enrichment, and became the most active oppressors of the people. They kept up duplicate accounts—the one forged for the minister at Lucknow, the other genuine for themselves,—and, in plain words, embezzled the difference. Under the plausible pretext, therefore, of collecting the just revenue of the State, they extorted as much as they possibly could from the landholders of every degree. Their immediate inability to pay was immaterial if a money-lender could be found to advance the requisite amount; and in that case they were compelled to give their creditors a mortgage deed bearing the exorbitant interest of 24 per cent. per annum. The example set by officials was readily followed by private individuals, and the consequence was that every zamindar kept as many armed retainers as his means permitted, nominally to repel force by force when necessary, but in reality employed, as often as not, for purposes of aggression.

"Under such circumstances there was little inducement, even where the opportunity occurred, to attempt to accumulate capital, and the result is that the landed proprietors are now, as a rule, poor, unthrifty, and deeply involved in debt.

Indebtedness.

"In sketching such a state of things in the past and present, it is natural to look also towards the future; and here it is gratifying to find that the prospect is considerably brighter. The landholder, while conscious that, if he would retain his estate, the payment of the revenue assessed upon it is indispensable, also knows that that amount will not be exceeded; he is confident, too, that no powerful neighbour will carry off his harvests, and thus deprive him of the means of paying it: he finds additional safety in the ever increasing price of agricultural produce, and if, in an unfortunate season, he is obliged to resort to the money-lender, he is charged no more than half the former rate of interest. For the relief and protection of the more important encumbered estates special measures have been taken. If, then, I have correctly described the causes of the present unsatisfactory condition of the proprietary classes, it may be concluded with moderate certainty that a prosperous future will follow the altered circumstances in which they are now placed."

Character. To go further back, we may quote General Sleeman's remarks on the people of Sultanpur: "The natives say that the air and water of Malwa may produce as good trees and crops as those of Oudh, but can never produce such good soldiers. This, I believe, is quite true. The Sultanpur district is included in the Banoudha division of Oudh; and the people speak of the water of this division for tempering soldiers as we talk of the water of Damascus for tempering sword blades. They certainly never seem so happy as when they are fighting in earnest with swords, spears, and matchlocks. The water of the Baiswara division is considered to be very little inferior to that of Banoudha, and we get our *sipahis* from these two divisions almost exclusively."*

Habitations. The dwellings of the people are grouped together in villages; but frequently we find single huts or houses lying apart by themselves. In the eastern portion of the district the villages are small and hamlets abound. This is owing to the large number of instances of the under-proprietary tenure known as *shankalp*, the holders of such rights having founded small hamlets on their holdings. In Chanda we find solitary houses scattered all over the pargana. Almost all the houses are built of mud and roofed with thatch. Here and there a few substantial brick houses are to be found, belonging to the more wealthy landowners, to successful traders, and to Muhammadans of the better class.

Proprietary tenures. The proprietors of the district consist for the most part of a small body of taluqdars. These hold in all 1,687 out of a total of 3,637 mahāls, or 59·93 per cent. of the whole area of the district. They are strongest in Amethi and Gaura Jamun, where they possess 93·5 and 82·5 per cent. of the respective areas. In the Sultanpur tahsil taluqdars own 64 per cent. of the land; but, on the other hand, they only hold two mahāls or 1·8 per cent. of Asal and 5 per cent. of Musafirkhana. Single and joint zamindars own altogether 834 mahāls or 11·3 per cent. of the district. Their largest possessions are in Musafirkhana, in which they own 34·5 per cent. of the area, and in Jagdispur, Asal, Isauli, and Aldemau. The remainder, or 30·81 per cent., consisting of 1,116 mahāls, is held by the various coparcenary bodies. These are

* Sleeman's *Tour through Oude*, volume 1, page 197.

divided into three classes according to the three systems of tenure, perfect and imperfect *pattidari* and *bhaiyachara*. These types are too well known to require discrimination; they are not peculiar in any way to the district, but are found throughout Oudh. In Sultanpur the most common form is imperfect *pattidari;* there are 718 mahâls thus held, or 16·3 per cent. of the total area. It is most common in Chanda, Jagdispur, Aldemau, and Musafirkhana. Next comes *bhaiyachara* with 999 mahâls or 12·2 per cent. This form of tenure is especially prevalent in pargana Asal, in which no less than 74·6 per cent. of the area is so held. It is also very common in Isauli and Musafirkhana. Perfect *pattidari* is comparatively rare; only 99 mahâls, covering 2·3 per cent. of the total area, are thus held, and most of these lie in Chanda, Aldemau, and Baraunsa.

Before proceeding to the account of the chief landowning families, we may first consider the castes which hold the largest properties in this district. First and foremost come the Rájputs of the various clans, who possess no less than 76·16 per cent. of the total area. The Rájkumars alone hold over one-fourth of the district, while their kinsmen, the Bachgotis and Rájwars, own 11·4 and 3·4 per cent. respectively. The Rájkumars are the proprietors of nearly the whole of Aldemau, and their possessions spread into Miranpur, Baraunsa, and Chanda. Their chief is the Rája of Dera, but there are several other powerful taluqdars of this clan. The head of the Bachgotis is the Rája of Kurwar, while the taluqdar of Samrathpur represents another branch of the family. The Rájwars are a small but compact body, whose chief is the taluqdar of Partabpur. Another member of this great family is the Rája of Hasanpur, the premier Musalman nobleman in Oudh. Allied to him are the families of Maniarpur and Gangeo, and between them they own a large proportion of the central area. Next to the Bachgotis and their kinsmen come the Bandhalgotis, who own almost the whole of the Amethi pargana. Their head is the Rája of Amethi, while the taluqdar of Shahgarh belongs to the same clan. The other Rájputs with large properties in this district are the Bhale Sultáns, who own 4·72 per cent., the Kanhpurias with 4·7 per cent., and the Bais with 2·8 per cent. Of the Bhale Sultáns half

Proprietary castes.

are Hindus and half Musalmans; they dwell in the north-west corner of the district, in the parganas of Isauli, Musafirkhana, and Jagdispur. The Kanhpurias are chiefly confined to pargana Gaura Jamun, almost the whole of which belongs to them. The Bais are scattered about in small groups; there is only one large landowner of this clan, the taluqdar of Pali. Of the other Hindu castes, the Brahmans are the most prominent, owning 4·48 per cent. of the total area. A large portion of this forms the estate of the Mahárája of Ajodhya, while the rest is divided up among the families of Shukuls, Pandes, and others. Banias and Kayasths have but few landed possessions. The Saiyids of Isauli hold a large proportion of the land in that pargana, but occur in numbers nowhere else. Sheikhs are found in several villages round the town of Sultanpur, but their properties are very small.

Taluqdars.

The number of *taluqdari* estates, the whole or portions of which fall within the limits of the district, is 34: there are 42 sharers, with an average area of 15,121 acres to each share. A list of them will be found in the appendix, showing the size and revenue of each estate. Many of these properties are large and in a very flourishing condition, while the smaller estates generally form part of larger holdings in the adjoining districts. An attempt will be made to give an account of the history and formation of each of these taluqas. It will be observed that no less than fifteen of the taluqdars are either Bachgotis or sprung from a Bachgoti stock, while of the rest eight are Kanhpurias, three Bhale Sultáns, two Bandhalgotis, the six others being of the Durgbansi, Bais, Gargbansi, and Bilkharia clans of Rájputs, with one Brahman and one Saiyid.

Bachgoti taluqdars.

Of the Bachgoti taluqdars, three are Bachgotis proper, three are Bachgoti Khanzadas or Musalman representatives of the clan, six are Rájkumars, and three Rájwars. This distinction of name requires some explanation, and reference must be made to the early history of the clan. The family annals state that in 1248, during the reign of Nasir-ud-din Mahmud, one Bariar Singh, a Chauhan, fled from his home and established himself first in the village of Jamnawan and afterwards in Bhadaiyan, both of which places are in this district. Opinions seem divided as to his birthplace; some say it was Sambhal, others Mainpuri,

the undoubted home of the Chauhans, while Sir H. Elliot states that it was Sambhar in Ajmer. It is well known that after the fall of Prithvi Rája of Delhi the Chauhans were especially singled out for extermination by the Musalman conquerors, and this may be a reason for Bariar Singh's migration. But a more romantic story is told that the father of Bariar Singh, who had already twenty-two sons, aspired to the hand of a young bride, who stipulated that her son, if she bore him offspring, should be his heir; thereupon the twenty-two brothers dispersed, and Bariar Singh came to eastern Oudh. This story goes on to say that he joined the imperial forces of Ala-ud-din Masaud, and for his assistance in overthrowing the Bhars he was given the conquered country of Rája Bhim Sen. This Bariar Singh claimed direct descent from Chahir Deo, the brother of Prithvi Rája. He must not be confounded with Bariar Sah, the founder of the Janwar clan, who came to Bahraich with Firoz Shah Tughlaq in 1374. Bariar Singh had four sons, known by the names of Ghunghe, Asal, Ghatam Deo, and Raj Sah. The last named is said to have been by a second wife, the daughter of Rája Man Singh of Jaipur, and to have succeeded to the exclusion of the elder brothers. From these four have sprung the various Bachgoti houses of the district. Asal received the pargana called by his name, and from him are descended the present *bhaiyachara* communities of that tract. To Ghunghe was given Chanda, which is still held in part by his descendants, including the taluqdars of Garabpur, Rampur, and Partabpur. Ghatam Deo received Bahra and Mahrupur in the Partabgarh district, while from Raj Sah, the heir, come the taluqdars of Bhadaiyan, Dera, Hasanpur, Kurwar, Nanamau, Meopur, and Damodra. With the sons of Asal we need not here concern ourselves, for there are no taluqdars among them; nor with the stock of Ghatam Deo, for they do not belong to this district.

Rájwars.

The descendants of Ghunghe are in reality the eldest branch of the family. He had three sons, Raj Singh, Ganpat Singh, and Harpal Singh, the first and last of whom kept their old name of Bachgoti, and obtained lands in the Partabgarh district. Ganpat Singh had two sons, Ram Deo and Garab Deo; from the former came the Khanzadas of Moraini, while the latter is the

ancestor of the Hindu Rájwars. The son of Garab Deo was Jamnibhan, distinguished for his martial prowess and his intellectual ability. He enlarged the borders of the Bachgotis, and by general consent assumed the title of Rája, whence his descendants were styled Rájwars. Jamnibhan had two sons, Kalian Singh and Jagdis Rai. From the former comes the taluqdar of Garabpur, Babu Sheoraj Singh, who owns 30 villages and seven pattis in pargana Chanda. This man is, however, of the Durgbansi clan, the property having been long in the hands of a widow who had married the Rájwar owner.* From Jagdis Rai in the fourth generation came Maha Singh, whose eldest son, Mohan Singh, was the ancestor of the Partabpur house, now represented by Thakur Sheo Shankar Singh and Mahabir Singh, whose estate consists of two villages and 44 pattis in pargana Chanda, and a small property in Rai Bareli. From Amar Singh, the youngest son of Maha Singh, are descended Rudra Partab Singh and Anant Parshad, the joint taluqdars of Rampur, who own 42 villages and 34 pattis in the parganas of Chanda and Miranpur. The taluqas of Partabpur and Rampur are principally remarkable for the peculiarity of their tenures; in the first place, though distinct in interest from each other, they contain many villages common to both, in which sometimes there is a third or even a fourth sharer; in the second place, each of the properties thus curiously constituted is, though a taluqa with succession governed by primogeniture, in possession of a coparcenary community.

Raj Sah. We now come to a far more important branch, the house of Raj Sah. This man had three sons, Ishri Singh, Chakrasen Singh, and Rup Chand. From Ishri Singh after nine generations came Bijai Chand, who had three sons, Harkaran Deo, Jit Rai, and Jionarain. Harkaran Deo is the ancestor of the Nanemau taluqdar; from Jit Rai are descended the owners of Meopur Dahla, Meopur Dhaurua, and Bhadaiyan; and from Jionarain the Rája of Dera and the taluqdar of Damodra. The second son of Raj Sah, Diwan Chakrasen Singh, is the progenitor of the Rájkumars of Patti Dalippur in Partabgarh. Although, according to one account, he was the youngest son, he obtained Bilkhar; and, as his descendants are confined to Partabgarh, they

* *Vide* article on pargana Chanda.

call for no further mention here. From Rup Chand spring the great houses of Kurwar and Hasanpur. All of these are of considerable importance in Sultanpur, and their history will be dealt with in some detail.

It is believed to be nearly 300 years since the offspring of Bariar Singh, having become too numerous to find room on the right bank of the Gumti, and powerful enough to encroach upon the property of their neighbours, crossed over to the north bank and by degrees established six colonies. One of these was led by Kirat Sah, the great-grandson of Harkaran Deo. He established himself at Nanemau on the banks of the river, about three miles above Dera. This taluqa is held by a coparcenary community, of whom Babu Ambika Bakhsh, the son of Sitla Bakhsh, is the chief. The estate consists of 14 villages and 21 pattis in pargana Aldemau and 19 villages and 9 pattis in Fyzabad; but it is very heavily encumbered, and the profits are small, as the lands are split up and held by endless numbers of the coparcenary body. This family has always made common cause with Dera in the numerous faction fights of the clan. Nanemau.

Bhupat Sah, the son of Jit Rai, had two sons, Madhukar Sah and Ram Sah. From the former spring the taluqdars of Meopur, and from the latter those of Bhadaiyan. Five generations after Madhukar Singh came Dal Singh, taluqdar of Meopur, who lived about 130 years ago, when the property consisted of 65 villages. Dal Singh had two sons, Zalim Singh and Umrao Singh; from the former are descended the taluqdars of Meopur, and from the latter the owners of Paras Patti. Zalim Singh ruled for many a long year, and increased his possessions after the fashion of the period. He had five sons, and during his lifetime he made a distribution of his property among them. In the year 1809 war was declared between the rival houses of Dera and Meopur, the cause of dispute being the village of Masorha in pargana Birhar of Fyzabad. Babu Madho Singh of Dera won the day, and Zalim Singh and his three eldest sons, Sangram Singh, Subhao Singh, and Pahlwan Singh, were killed; while the fourth son, Zorawar Singh, received seventeen wounds. Seven months afterwards the battle was renewed, and Sarabdan Singh, the son of Sangram Singh, avenged the death of his Meopur.

father and grandfather, slaying the leaders of the rival factions and retaining possession of the village for a time. When Zorawar Singh died about seventy years ago, the descendants of Sangram Singh and Pahlwan Singh quarrelled about his share. He usually lived with the latter, and they considered themselves entitled to all his estates. Sarabdan Singh and his nephew, Shiudhist Narain Singh, opposed this claim, and arbitrators were appointed. Fateh Bahadur, the son of Pahlwan Singh, invited his rivals to meet in the grove at Bhaisauli and arrange matters. They went in good faith with half a dozen followers, thinking that, as the place was in British territory, there was little to fear. They had scarcely taken their seats on a *charpoy* when they were set upon by an armed party and murdered. After judicial enquiry Sheoraj Singh, Fateh Bahadur, and Raghubir Dayal Singh, the three brothers, were outlawed by the British Government. Sheoraj Singh subsequently met his fate in the following manner: before annexation Major A. P. Orr was Assistant to the Superintendent, Oudh Frontier Police; he had long been watching the movements of Sheoraj Singh, and he had traced him to the camp of the then názim, Man Singh, at Amola, pargana Birhar. He determined on his capture. The only hope appeared to be by a stealthy approach, and a harassing forced march had to be made. The weather was cold; it had rained all night, and so the legions that followed the názim had sought shelter in the neighbouring villages.

Presently two Europeans, attended by one or two sowars and runners, were seen to pass within a few paces of the názim's tent. They were challenged, and, as agreed upon, gave themselves out as belonging to a British cavalry regiment, which, they said, was encamped in the neighbourhood. They were allowed to pass on: one of the runners then pointed to a man under a tree, who was attended by one or two others, and said that that was Sheoraj Singh. One of the sowars then seized the outlaw by the hair, the latter swore an oath, and a scuffle ensued; the sowars were cut down, Sheoraj Singh wounded in the thigh, and the confusion was complete. The European officers threw themselves on the protection of the názim, who fortunately sheltered them. The wounded outlaw was carried off westwards by his

now assembled followers, and, as fate would have it, fell into the hands of Captain Orr's outstripped escort, who decapitated him. Thus ended a brave, though rash, encounter: but for the rain, Sheoraj Singh would have been attended, as usual, by his 200 desperadoes, and the result would have been different. Fateh Bahadur Singh was seized at Benares under disguise, and sentenced to transportation for life, but died the following day in the Jaunpur jail, not without suspicion of having poisoned himself.

In the course of time the descendants of Sangram Singh and Pahlwan Singh absorbed the estates of their brothers, Subhao Singh, Zorawar Singh, and Sagriawan Singh. Shiudist Narain Singh obtained Meopur Dhaurua, and Umresh Singh, the son of Sarabdan Singh, received Meopur Baragaon. With the latter we are not concerned, as the estate lies chiefly in the Fyzabad district. From the former sprang Udresh Singh and Chandresh Singh, who together held Meopur Dhaurua. Indrasen Singh, the son of Udresh Singh, and Ugarsen Singh and Mitrasen Singh, the sons of Chandresh Singh, are the present owners of the taluqa, which consists of 65 villages and 41 pattis in pargana Aldemau, as well as a large property in Fyzabad. The portion of the estate belonging to the descendants of Chandresh Singh was taken under the management of the Court of Wards in November 1901.

Meopur Dhaurua.

Meopur Dahla.

Turning to the descendants of Pahlwan Singh, it will be observed from the pedigree that Sheoraj Singh had a son, Ishraj Singh, who, again, had two sons, Ramdeo Singh and Chandrabali Singh. Fateh Bahadur had two sons, Lal Sah and Ahbai Datt. Raghubir Dayal Singh died childless, and his share went to the other members of the family. This branch had absorbed all the possessions of the descendants of Sagriawan Singh, the fifth son of Zalim Singh. The property is held jointly; Lal Sah is still alive, and is the Nestor of the taluqdars of Sultanpur. The two families hold their portions under a joint *sanad*, but they have had frequent disputes and made a private partition of their holdings. The estate consists altogether of 21 villages and 92 pattis in this district and four villages and 12 pattis in Fyzabad, the whole being known as Meopur Dahla. It is heavily

encumbered, Ishraj Singh's portion being in the worst plight. The village of Meopur on the left bank of the Gumti, which was first founded by Madhukar Sah, is still held jointly by the owners of the estates of Meopur Dhaurua, Meopur Baragaon, and Meopur Dahla.

Bhadaiyan. Ram Sah, the second grandson of Jit Rai, founded the house of Bhadaiyan, which remained in the possession of his descendants in a direct line for nine generations. The history of the house is of very little interest. It had the ordinary petty encounters with its neighbours, but none of them merit any detailed notice. An exception may, perhaps, be made in favour of the siege and destruction of the fort of Bhadaiyan, which took place about seventy years ago. This fort was defended by Sheodayal Singh against two *chakladars*, both of whom were killed. It was at last destroyed by the British troops under Colonel Faithfull, but rebuilt by Sheodayal Singh's son, Shankar Bakhsh, and maintained by him for some time in 1836 against the *chakladar*, who at length took and demolished it. Shankar Bakhsh had two sons, Bishnath Singh and Dalpat Singh, and at the first regular settlement the estate was held by the former and by Kamta Parshad, the son of the latter. It is now held by Babu Bishnath Singh and Lachhman Parshad Singh, and consists of 46 villages and 24 pattis in the parganas of Miranpur, Baraunsa, and Chanda.

Dera. Birbhaddar Sah, fourth in descent from Jionarain, the third son of Bijai Chand, led the first of the six colonies of Rájkumars across the Gumti and planted himself at Dera on the banks of the river. This house soon became very powerful, and is one of the main branches of the Bachgotis of Sultanpur. There was constant friction between the members of this family and that of Meopur; the feud lasted till annexation, and much blood was shed from their jealousies. At the beginning of the nineteenth century Babu Madho Singh, eleventh in descent from Jionarain, was the ruler of the estate, which then consisted of 101 villages. He was the youngest of four brothers: of these, the eldest, Beni Bakhsh, held the taluqa for three years, and died of small-pox at the early age of nineteen. He had already proved his mettle, when the Dera house, assisted by Pirpur and Nanamau,

was arrayed against, and under his leadership vanquished the Meopur party, backed by the Tirwaha communities, who assembled to contend for the village of Srirampur, about 1798. On that occasion 300 men are said to have been killed, and as many more wounded. There are still many rent-free tenures on the Dera estate granted to families who lost members in this well remembered fight. The second brother was Balkaran Singh, who shot himself because he was not allowed by his elder brother to storm the position at Srirampur, before the arrangements for the battle were complete. Of the third brother, all I know is that he died childless.

Babu Madho Singh is favourably remembered as the successful leader in the action at Masorha, and as a proprietor who managed his property respectably; he died in the year 1823. He was succeeded by his widow, Thakurain Dariao Kunwar, a most remarkable woman, who after him for twenty-five years, through toil and turmoil, not only bravely held her own, but, after the fashion of the landlords of her period, added to her estates, more so, indeed, than her husband had done in his lifetime. Such redoubted neighbours and contemporaries as Fateh Bahadur, Sarabdan Singh, and Sheoraj Singh (of the Meopur branch), although they hesitated not to attack a British military treasure escort on the highway, cared not to molest her.

She was a match for the native government officials, but it was one of her idiosyncrasies—an uncommon one in those days—to pay her revenue punctually. So secret and well organized were her movements that she would spend days with her friends in the old British territories without her absence from Dera being even suspected. Twice a year regularly she paid all her retainers, and daily, at ten o'clock, their rations were served out to them. Her management of the estate was unique. She quarrelled, soon after succeeding, with the old hereditary agent, Bandu Misr, and under some apparent misapprehension of her orders he was killed. This induced her to lease out her property on favourable terms, including even villages that had always been under direct management; and this system she carried out to the last, to the great benefit and satisfaction of her tenantry. This was undoubtedly a good system of management as far as

the lady and her tenants were concerned, but it has created difficulties in the way of the settlement officer, who has been often much puzzled to know whether many of these long existing leases originated in old rights or in agreements above. Sleeman relates how Shiuambar Singh and Hobdar Singh, the notorious leaders of the Gargbansi clan, fell while trying to regain from this extraordinary woman the taluqa of Birsinghpur, of which, with the assistance of the názim, she had dispossessed them in the year 1838 A.D. The direct line ended with the husband of this Thakurain.

Madho Singh had left a niece, Dilraj Kunwar, married into a Gorakhpur family, the daughter of his eldest brother, Beni Bakhsh Singh; but it was known that the Thakurain disliked the next male collateral heir, Babu Rustam Sah, and it was supposed that she therefore entertained an intention of adopting a son from the Shiugarh branch of the clan. This was so entirely contrary to the views and interests of the heir in question that in 1847 he took the matter of succession into his own hands. He was then at the head of 300 men, in the service of the Mahárája Man Singh, the názim of the day; and it is believed that in what follows he was assisted, if not instigated, by his master. There had long been feud between the Thakurain and Rustam Sah, and the latter, indeed, had attempted to take Dera by storm, in which assault his father, Chhatarsal Singh, was killed in 1846. The son thereafter organized a system of spies to watch the Thakurain, and to achieve by stealth what he had failed in by force. His intention, openly admitted, was to kill her if he could find her. He soon found the opportunity. The Thakurain determined to pay one of her secret unattended visits to the Ajodhya fair for the purpose of bathing; she was followed by the spies, who immediately communicated with their master. She was soon traced by the Babu to the Suraj Kund tank, where he suddenly rode up to her litter, and found her attended by the five men who carried her, and by a confidential retainer or two. She at once asked who the horseman was, and was answered, "I am he whom you are searching for, and who has long been looking for you." She invited him to dismount, which he did, and sat beside her litter. She then

addressed him, begging him to remember that no disgrace had ever befallen the house of Dera—none had ever been lepers, one-eyed, or otherwise contemptible,—and to look to it that he maintained the credit of the family: having thus said, she laid her head at the Babu's feet, and added, "Now I am in your power and I am ready to die." Here a companion of the Babu's, who was in his confidence, rode up and suggested that the hour had come: but Rustam Sah replied that no one that placed their life in his hands should be hurt; so he desired his own men to convey her over the Ghagra, where they had connections, and he set off for Dera. She was duly carried across the river, and it is related, as an instance of her indomitable pluck, that during the nine days she was kept there she never drank water. She was then compelled to write a deed in favour of Rustam Sah, which I have seen, and she was then released; but so great was the shock that her proud nature had sustained that in a few months she pined and died. For a short time Dilraj Kunwar, the niece of whom mention has been made, attempted to obtain the property; but with the aid of the názim her claim was soon negatived. Rustam Sah was put in formal possession by the názim, and expended Rs. 35,000 in propitiating the clansmen. The názim then moved from Dera, where he had been encamped, to Kadipur, Rustam Sah and a large gathering accompanying the camp. There, in the presence of the official named, the Babu first discovered what the intentions of the former really were, and that he was being made a tool of; for he overheard a conversation in which the estate of Dera was spoken of as Mangarh, a name the názim had just given to it, calling it after himself! The truth at once flashed across Rustam Sah's mind, and he replied, with his rough and ready wit, "Well, its proper name is Dipnagar, but henceforth let it be Mangarh or Be-imangarh, as circumstances may indicate." A fight would instantly have ensued, and the Rája, who related these facts to Mr. Carnegy not a fortnight before he died, assured him that he was ready at the moment to spring at the názim and murder him; but a pandit who was present, interfered, saying that the moment was not propitious, and so the conflict was postponed. By the morning Rustam Sah had sought an asylum across the British

border. A few months subsequently final terms were made, and by an expenditure of Rs. 95,000 the Babu was duly installed as taluqdar of Dera. The estate consisted of 336 villages, paying Rs. 80,419 per annum to Government at annexation. Rustam Sah rendered excellent service during the Mutiny, although he had lost heavily by the summary settlement. He died in 1877 and was succeeded by his nephew, Rája Rudra Partap Singh, a man of considerable attainments, who served on the Public Service Commission. For some years he has taken a strong interest in religious matters and movements. The Rája's aunt, Ráni Sarup Kunwar, widow of Rustam Sah, holds for her lifetime villages bringing in profits of Rs. 10,000 a year. The estate was for some time under the Court of Wards. It now consists of 112 villages and 73 pattis in the parganas of Aldemau, Miranpur, Baraunsa, and Chanda, as well as the large Ramnagar estate in Fyzabad and eight villages in Rai Bareli.

Damodra. Bariar Singh, the youngest brother of Rustam Sah, received an estate of 20 villages and three pattis in the parganas of Baraunsa and Aldemau in return for services rendered during the Mutiny. The property is known as Damodra or Sultanpur, and is now held by Thakur Bhan Partap Singh.

Hasanpur. We now come to the family of Rup Singh, the second son of Raj Singh. His son, Jura Rai, had two sons, Jai Chand and Pirthipal Singh, from whom are descended the great Khanzada families and the Rájas of Kurwar. Tilok Chand, the son of Jai Chand, was a contemporary of Babar and fell a prisoner into the hands of the conqueror. He became a Musalman, changing his name to Tatar Khan, and received the title of Khan-i-Azam. One of his sons, Fateh Sah, was born before his father's conversion and retained the name of Bachgoti; his descendants still hold the Dhamaur estate. The other son, Bazid Khan, was brought up as a Muhammadan, styling himself Khanzada. His son, Hasan Khan, rose high in the favour [illegible] her Shah, who gave him the title of Badshah Duum Masnad-i- [illegible] and delegated to him the favour of conferring the title [illegible] on whom he pleased within the limits of Banaudha, [illegible] ich was long retained by his descendants. Hasan

Khan founded the present village of Hasanpur, where he died and was buried in a massive brick tomb to the west of the town. His descendants seem to have been people of no great importance till we come to Zabardast Khan in the sixth generation. This man attacked the descendants of Fateh Sah and took from them Kanait and eleven other villages which they had annexed, after a long conflict. Zabardast Khan remained master of the estate and changed the name of Kanait to Shahpur. His son, Roshan Ali Khan, quarrelled with Safdar Jang and was killed in a battle with the Nawáb. For the next thirty years the estate was held under direct management, and it was not till 1809 that Ashraf Ali Khan obtained full control over his property. This he retained for ten years only, when he died leaving two sons, Husain Ali and Khairat Ali. During the minority of Husain Ali, from 1819 to 1830, Hasanpur was again held under direct management; in 1831 he was admitted to engage for it, and thereafter continued to do so until annexation with the exception of a short break in 1837. In that year Husain Ali attempted to kill his mother on account of her connection with a zamindar named Sher Ali, the father of her son-in-law. On being attacked she escaped from her fort at Dhua, about a mile south of Hasanpur, and fled to the cantonments of Sultanpur, where she obtained refuge and whence she was rescued by Sher Ali. Husain Ali made another attempt upon her life, but she again escaped and took refuge with Sher Ali at Sikraura. During the Mutiny Husain Ali took an actively hostile part against the British; he was present at the battle of Sultanpur and commanded the infantry of the rebel army; he was accompanied by his son, who lost his life in the battle. After re-occupation, however, he was restored to his estate and died in 1860. He was succeeded by his brother, Khairat Ali, who was followed in 1869 by his son, Muhammad Ali Khan, a careful and capable man, who saved money and placed the affairs of the estate on a sound basis. Muhammad Ali Khan died in 1895, and was succeeded by his son, Muhammad Mehdi Ali Khan, a young man of considerable promise, who takes a keen interest in public affairs. The Rája of Hasanpur is still the premier Musalman noble in Oudh. His

estate consists of 102 villages and six pattis in the parganas of Miranpur and Baraunsa of this district, and two villages in Fyzabad.

Maniarpur. Khankhanan Khan, fifth in descent from Tatar Khan, had two wives. By the first marriage he had issue, Bahadur Khan, the father of Ismail Khan; and by the second, Hayat Khan and Dalel Khan. Tradition states that they received the Maniarpur estate of 109 villages as their share, but it would appear that they never obtained the claim that they asserted. It is known that Hayat Khan quarrelled with Zabardast Khan, the son of Ismail Khan, and was killed by him, so that the whole property remained in the hands of the elder branch. Hayat Khan left six sons, Darya Khan and five others. Shortly after his death, Darya Khan and one or two of his brothers went by night to Hasanpur, and stole quietly into the fort to find Zabardast Khan alone and fast asleep. On finding him thus in their power, they desisted from the intended murder, but took his turban, sword, and shoes and left their own instead. When he awoke in the morning, Zabardast Khan recognised the position, and being deeply moved by their generous forbearance set off for Maniarpur to make peace unattended. Darya Khan fled on his approach, but Zabardast Khan secured an interview with Hayat Khan's widow, and thus effected a reconciliation. Darya Khan took up his residence at Hasanpur and was entrusted with the management of the whole estate: and at the same time, in conjunction with his brothers, received a grant of eleven villages for his support. These villages formed the nucleus of the present Maniarpur taluqa. They received considerable additions even in the time of Darya Khan, who took advantage of his influential position to enlarge his boundaries whenever the opportunity occurred; but at his death, which happened about 1743 A.D., a partition took place among his sons and brothers, and the separate properties thus formed became small and unimportant. The majority of them were re-united by Roshan Zaman Khan, who could show a rent-roll of Rs. 3,50,000; and it was in his time that the importance of Maniarpur commenced. Roshan Zaman Khan died in 1818, and was followed by his brother, Basawan Khan, who survived him but two or three years.

Maniarpur then came into the possession of Bibi Rahmani; it received several important accessions by what to European notions seems rather curious means. She is said to have intended to make the chakladar, Mir Ghulam Husain, her heir, and he was fully aware of that interesting fact. He accordingly first handed over to her several villages in the Sultanpur pargana in which her estate lay; and afterwards, not content with this, began to draw upon the neighbouring parganas of Tappa Asal and Isauli, simultaneously altering the boundary line between them and Sultanpur. Under such auspices there is no knowing to what extent Maniarpur might not have increased, but its prosperity received a sudden check by the untimely death of Mir Ghulam Husain, and Bibi Rahmani, deprived of her protector, appears to have fallen among thieves; for it was in her time that the Gargbansis, of whom General Sleeman says so much, first obtained a footing in the estate. Immediately after Basawan Khan's death in 1821 A.D. Bibi Rahmani made Nihal Singh, Gargbansi of Sihipur, manager of her affairs. From the time that he entered upon the management Nihal Singh began to increase the number of his followers from his own clan, the Gargbansis, and, having now become powerful enough, he turned out his mistress and took possession of the estate in collusion with the local authorities. In this he was not unopposed, for Rája Darshan Singh, who held the contract for the district interfered—not as might be expected in his official capacity, and for the protection of Bibi Rahmani, but because he wished to take advantage of the occasion to seize upon the estate for himself. Unable, however, as a public servant of the state to lead his own troops openly against his rival, he was compelled to secure the co-operation of a powerful taluqdar, Babu Bariar Singh of Bhiti, in the execution of his schemes. Nihal Singh was killed in a night attack by Bariar Singh (1832), but Harpal Singh, his nephew, was ready to take his place and continue the struggle at once; even while Darshan Singh was in office, he held possession of the greater part of the disputed property, and when another názim was appointed (1834), he recovered the remainder, still pretending to hold it for the rightful owner, Bibi Rahmani. In 1835 Bibi Basao, widow of Basawan Khan, succeeded to the estate; but

Harpal Singh, with great pertinacity, continued to force his services upon her until 1838, when Darshan Singh, a second time názim, at last proved too strong for him. Next year Bibi Basao resigned in favour of Bibi Sughra, who in 1843 managed to get the estate transferred from the jurisdiction of the contractor for Sultanpur to that of the Huzur tahsil, and so held it till 1845. Man Singh, who then had the contract, got it restored to his jurisdiction, and put it in charge of his own officers, until, in the following year, having collected the greater part of the revenue due on it, he made it over to Harpal Singh and Shiuambar Singh, who put its owner into confinement, and plundered her of all she had left.

Bibi Sughra now summoned to her aid Rustam Sah and other Rájkumar landholders, friends of her late husband. A fight ensued, in which Shiuambar Singh and his brother, Hobdar Singh, were killed, and Harpal Singh fled to his fort at Khapradih. Bibi Sughra escaped and fled to Lucknow, whence she got orders issued to Man Singh and all the military authorities to restore her to the possession of her estate and seize or destroy Harpal Singh. The death of the latter occurred soon after, and the Gargbansis then relinquished their hold upon Maniarpur; and, though they subsequently, with the connivance of a revenue farmer, secured some portion of it for themselves, their connection with the so-called management of it finally terminated on the death of Harpal Singh. In 1847 Man Singh was superseded in the contract by Wajid Ali Khan, who was commissioned by the darbar to reinstate Bibi Sughra, and brought her with him from Lucknow for the purpose. Soon afterwards, however, he made over part of her estate to his friend, Baqar Ali of Isauli, and another part to Ramsarup, son of Shiuambar Singh, for a suitable consideration, and left one half only to Bibi Sughra. After no little hesitation she agreed to accept this on condition that the revenue demand upon it should be considerably reduced; but not only was no remission made, but she was required by the názim to pledge all the rents to Husain Ali Khan, the commandant of a squadron of cavalry on detached duty under him. Bibi Sughra again appealed to the influence of her friends at court and orders were reiterated for the restoration of the whole of her

estate; but Wajid Ali Khan, completely disregarding them, made over or sold several villages to Raghubir Singh, brother of Man Singh, who killed Bibi Sughra's agents in the management, plundered her of all her property, and all the rents which she had up to that time collected for payment to Government, and took possession of the villages transferred to him. Wajid Ali soon after came with a large force, seized the lady, and carried her off to his camp and refused all access to her. At last when she became ill, and likely to sink under the treatment she received, he made her enter into a written engagement to pay to the troops, in liquidation of their arrears of pay, all that he pretended she owed to the state, and handed her over to Ghafur Beg, a commandant of artillery, in whose hands she fared much the same as in those of Wajid Ali Khan.

Agha Ali, who superseded Wajid Ali in 1849, directed that martial law should cease in Maniarpur, but Ghafur Beg and his artillerymen were too much for him, and refused to give up possession of so nice an estate, which, in spite of all the usurpations and disorders it had suffered, still possessed a rent-roll of a hundred thousand rupees a year. At this time in the fortunes of unlucky Bibi Sughra, General Sleeman made his tour through Oudh, and, on hearing of his approach, Ghafur Beg moved off with his captive to Chandauli, where she was treated with all manner of indignity and cruelty by the artillery. The Resident represented the hardship of her case to the darbar with a consciousness, at the same time, that there was a very slender chance of her obtaining redress. She recovered her liberty at last in 1851, and after surviving all her troubles and misfortunes died at a good old age in 1866. She left her estate by will to Babu Akbar Ali Khan, who died in 1869, and Maniarpur was again destined to be ruled by a woman, Bibi Ilahi Khanam, his widow. She died in 1899, and the succession is still a matter of dispute, the claimants being Bibi Amtul Fatima, the eldest daughter of the former owner, and Babu Ghulam Husain, son-in-law and nephew of Akbar Ali Khan. The taluqa consists of the estates of Maniarpur and Pali in this district, comprising 72 villages and five pattis, and three villages and one patti in Fyzabad.

Gangeo. The third Khanzada family of taluqdars is that of Gangeo, which springs from the same stock. It was founded by Wazir Khan, a cadet of the main branch of Hasanpur, and at annexation was held by Jahangir Bakhsh. The taluqa consists of 18 villages and four pattis in the Baraunsa and Miranpur parganas, known as the Gangeo and Bahmarpur estates, and Samdabad Shahpur, a property of five villages in Fyzabad. The present owner is Muhammad Abd-ur-Rahman Khan.

Kurwar. From Prithipat Singh, the second grandson of Rup Singh, are descended the Bachgoti Rája of Kurwar and the taluqdars of Bhiti and Samrathpur. These all retain the original name of the clan. Prithipat Singh received his share of his father's estate, but nothing is known of him or of his successors for seven generations. Niwaz Singh, the ninth Rája of Kurwar, had two sons, Lachhman Singh and Man Singh. Chhatardhari Singh, the son of the former, had four sons, all of whom died without issue, the last being Rája Hamir Singh. The estate was then seized by the descendants of Man Singh, the second son of Niwaz Singh, who had received the taluqa of Bhiti. Shankar Singh of Bhiti had five sons, of whom two died childless. The eldest surviving son, Sukhraj Singh, seized Kurwar, after having made away with the four widows of Rája Hamir Singh because of a supposed intention on their part to adopt an heir from another branch of the family. His son, Ishri Bakhsh, was elected Rája of Kurwar, and was succeeded by Rája Madho Partap Singh, who adopted the present owner, Rája Partap Bahadur Singh. He came of age and took over his estate from the Court of Wards in October 1897. The property had been much involved in the time of the late Rája, but all debts were paid off while the estate was under management. The taluqa consists of 64 villages and nine pattis in the parganas of Miranpur and Baraunsa of this district, as well as the Hathgaon estate of 37 villages and fifteen pattis in Fyzabad. The Rája is a capable young man of good education, and sets a good example to others in the management of his estate. He is an honorary magistrate and an honorary munsif.

Bhiti. Bariar Singh, a younger brother of Sukhraj Singh, obtained the old taluqa of Bhiti. He was succeeded by his son, Jaidatt,

the father of the present owner, Babu Ugradatt Singh. The history of the estate belongs properly to the Fyzabad district, as only one patti lies in Sultanpur. The youngest brother, Jhabbar Singh, was allotted Samrathpur in Baraunsa. He was succeeded by his son, Maheshwar Parshad, and the estate is now held by Babuain Subhraj Kunwar, the daughter of the latter. The property will eventually come to the Rája of Kurwar. It is very heavily encumbered, and consists of 26 villages and five pattis in Baraunsa and Miranpur and eleven villages in Fyzabad.

Samrathpur.

The Bandhalgoti taluqdars are preëminent in the south-west of the district, where they hold almost the entire area of the Amethi pargana. The origin of the clan is somewhat uncertain, as has been already recorded. According to their own account, Bandhu, the first of the Bandhalgotis, had one son, Manohar Singh. The latter had six sons, who divided the estate between them. The eldest, Rai Singh, obtained Naraini; the second, Rawat Singh, received Baragaon; the third, Kunwar Singh, obtained Gangoli; the fourth, Ran Singh, was given Marawar; the fifth, Sangram Singh, held Kannu Sangrampur; and the youngest, Raj Singh, received Udiawan and Bihta. Raj Singh succeeded in adding to his share those of his brothers, Ran Singh and Kunwar Singh, who died childless; and he seems to have established his supremacy from the first. Sri Ramdeo, fourth in descent from Raj Singh, had two brothers, Shyam Lal, who received the Barna Tikar estate, and Dharamir, who obtained that of Tikri. Dharamir lived in the reign of Sher Shah, and, as Tikri lies on the extreme east and Barna Tikar on the extreme west of the pargana, it would appear that up to this time only the southern half of Amethi was held by the Bandhalgotis. The *Ain-i-Akbari*, half a century later, shows that they had spread over the entire pargana. Ram Sahai, the grandson of Sri Ramdeo, is said to have received as his portion Kasrawan, on the northern boundary of Amethi, while his great-grandson, Sultan Sah, obtained Shahgarh, intermediate between Kasrawan and the older estates. This completed the Bandhalgoti conquest; and henceforward, when new estates were acquired, they had to be formed by sub-divisions of those already in existence, until in the process of time the 39 zamindars of Amethi became a

Bandhalgotis.

proverbial expression. We hear very little of the family for some time, till we come to Gurdatt Singh, who in 1743 defied the local authorities and rendered himself so conspicuous that Safdar Jang found it necessary to march against him in person. Gurdatt Singh shut himself up in his fort at Raipur, whence after a siege of eighteen days he fled into the neighbouring jungle of Ramnagar. The Raipur fort was destroyed, and the estate was taken under direct management.

Amethi. Drigpal Singh, the son of Gurdatt Singh, recovered the estate, and from his time dates the present taluqa of Amethi. The property continued to be called Udiawan until annexation. He had two sons, Har Chand Singh, who obtained the bulk of his father's possessions, and Jai Chand Singh, who became the separate proprietor of Kannu Kasrawan. Har Chand Singh thus held 153 villages, but in 1804 he was allowed to engage for the whole pargana, excepting Raghipur. In 1810 this was upset by Saadat Ali Khan, and the Rája was left with only 48 rent-free villages. He abdicated in favour of his son, Dalpat Sah, who in 1813 recovered all his father's original estates. Arjun Singh, his brother, held Gangoli independently. Dalpat Sah died in 1815, and was succeeded by his son, Bisheshar Singh, who died childless in 1842. The inheritance then devolved on Madho Singh, the son of Arjun Singh, who added Gangoli to Amethi. The ambition of the young chief attracted the attention of the názim of Sultanpur, Mahárája Man Singh, and in 1845 led to open hostilities: the result was indecisive, and negotiations followed, resulting in the lease of the whole pargana to Madho Singh, with the exception of a few directly managed villages. The other members of the clan found their lands swept into the net of the taluqdar and frequently resisted. The shares of Rai Singh and Sangram Singh had dwindled into insignificance by partitions, mortgages, and grants to Brahmans, and what little of them remained was included in the general lease. A large portion of Tikri was seized, and all that remains is known as Athgaon. Kannu Kasrawan had been given to Jai Chand Singh, brother of Har Chand Singh, who had established himself there with great difficulty, and was held by his descendants. The inclusion of the estate in the lease of

1846 was ignored, and Madho Singh obtained a decree of confiscation from Lucknow; but the proprietors only yielded after constant fighting in 1853. At annexation the taluqa was almost completely broken up, but was reconstituted after the Mutiny. Rája Madho Singh, though he warmly espoused the rebel cause, was admitted to engage for his estate, which was confirmed to him by *sanad*. He died in August 1891, shortly after the death of his only son, and was succeeded by a hastily adopted heir, the present owner, Rája Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh, son of Babu Sheodarshan Singh, a relative of the late Rája. The estate consists of 314 villages and four pattis, all in the Amethi pargana. The title of Rája is hereditary, but it is not known how long it has been adopted by the head of the family. Gurdatt Singh was sometimes styled Rája and sometimes Babu. His successors were certainly Rájas, and received the necessary investiture from the Hasanpur chief. Dalpat Sah, however, was only a Babu, as his father was still alive during his tenure of the estate. Madho Singh never troubled himself to get his title recognised formally, but after annexation it was admitted by the British Government.

Shahgarh.

The house of Shahgarh was founded by Sultan Sah, the brother of Bikram Sah of Amethi. It derives its name from a fort he built and called after himself. The estate is said to have consisted of 121 villages, which would suggest a regular partition: but this theory is very improbable, as Bikram Sah had three brothers, one of whom, Lachhmi Narain, obtained Kannu, a far smaller property. Besides, many of the Shahgarh villages were received by a later division of other estates with Amethi. From 1803 to 1810 Shahgarh was, with the rest of the pargana, leased to Har Chand Singh, but was taken away in the latter year. It then comprised but 40 villages, but had increased to 60 in 1846, when it was again given to Amethi. The then proprietor, Balwant Singh, objected forcibly to the transfer, and Madho Singh seized him and kept him in confinement. Sir W. Sleeman, on his return to Lucknow, brought the matter before the darbar, and after some time secured his release and restoration to his property in 1855. Balwant Singh was a warm adherent to the British cause during the Mutiny, and was

maintained in the possession of his taluqa, a compact, flourishing little property, ably and energetically managed by the present owner, Babu Bijai Bahadur Singh. It consists of twenty villages and one patti in pargana Amethi.

Khapradih Sihipur.

Reference has already been made to the Gargbansis in the account of the Maniarpur taluqa. These Gargbansis are an ancient family, claiming descent from one Garag Muni, who was summoned to Ajodhya by Vikramaditya. Their home was in pargana Haveli Oudh of Fyzabad, where they held ten townships. The history of the estate belongs to the account of the Fyzabad district, in which the greater part of the taluqa lies. It is sufficient to mention here that in 1821 Nihal Singh and Ganga Parshad Singh held the properties of Khapradih and Sihipur jointly. Nihal Singh was killed by Bariar Singh of Bhiti at the instigation of Rája Darshan Singh, and Sihipur went to his widow, Raghunath Kunwar. Ganga Parshad had three grandsons, Shiuambar, Hobdar, and Harpal. The last was murdered by Man Singh, and the others were killed in a fight with Rustam Sah of Dera regarding the possession of Maniarpur. Ram Sarup, the son of Shiuambar, held Khapradih and was succeeded by his son, Babu Anand Bahadur. Raghunath Kunwar devised Sihipur to her son-in-law, Thakur Bisheshar Bakhsh, a Bais. Both estates are now held by Thakurain Sriram Kunwar. The Sultanpur property consists of 57 villages and 46 pattis in the parganas of Baraunsa, Miranpur, Aldemau, and Chanda.

Kanhpuria taluqas.

We next have to deal with the numerous Kanhpuria estates in the north-west of the district. The early history of this clan belongs to Rai Bareli, and here it is only necessary to trace briefly the history of the Kanhpuria taluqas, the whole or part of which lie in this district. All the Sultanpur Kanhpurias trace their descent from Rahas, the second son of Kanh, the reputed founder of the clan. Seventh in descent from Rahas came Parshad Singh, a contemporary of Tilok Chand. He had three sons, Janga Singh, who obtained Tiloi, Man Singh, who received Ateha, and Madan Singh of Simrauta.

Tiloi.

The grandson of Janga Singh was Jagdis Rai. He had two sons, Mitrajit Singh and Indarjit Singh. Khande Rai, the son of the former, had again two sons, Udebhan of Tiloi and Gulal

Sah of Shahmau. The present Rája of Tiloi, Rája Bishnath Saran Singh, is descended from Udebhan, and is the head of the clan. His property in this district consists of but one village and one share, Suratgarh and Naudand, both in pargana Gaura Jamun. From Gulal Sah is descended Rája Sukhmangal Singh of Shahmau, who owns the small Dhanepur estate of two villages, **Shahmau.** also in Gaura Jamun. From the same stock comes Babu Ganga Bakhsh Singh of Tikari, an estate formed from Shahmau in 1793. **Tikari.** It hardly concerns this district, as it includes only one share in Pura Chitai of pargana Gaura Jamun.

The other Sultanpur Kanhpurias are descended from Indra- **Katari.** jit Singh, the second son of Jagdis Rai. His son, Balbhaddar Singh, had four sons, who divided their father's estate between them. From the first, Pahara Mal, is descended the Rája of Katari, Partab Bahadur Singh, who lives at Katari in pargana Gaura Jamun and owns 13 villages. His ancestor, Rája Ranmast Singh, had three sons, of whom the eldest, Rája Buniad Singh, succeeded. He was followed by his first son, Sukhmangal Singh, who died without issue, and then by the latter's brother, Sarnam Singh, who also died childless in 1869. His widow adopted the present Rája, who was descended from Barwand Singh, the second son of Rája Ranmast Singh.

The second son of Balbhaddar was Raj Sah, who founded **Jamun.** the house of Jamun. From him is descended in the tenth generation Mahabir Bakhsh Singh of Jamun, who holds 17 villages of that pargana. The estate is very heavily encumbered, and is now in the possession of a nobleman of Rewah. From the same stock comes Babu Raghuraj Singh of Baraulia, who holds 13 vil- **Baraulia.** lages in Gaura Jamun. Barjor Singh of Jamun, sixth in descent from Raj Sah, left Jamun to his elder son, Hanwant Singh, while Baraulia was assigned to the younger, Sheo Parshad Singh. From the third son of Balbhaddar, Tribhubhan Sah, comes the taluqdar of Bhawan-Shahpur, Babu Debi Bakhsh Singh, who **Bhawan-** owns 12 villages and one patti in the north of pargana Amethi. **Shahpur.** The village of Majhgawan was added to the estate in 1819 by the Oudh Government in compensation for the death of Babu Drigaj Singh, an ancestor of the present owner. From the fourth son of Balbhaddar, known as Salbahan, sprang the house

Raisi. of Raisi. This estate, which consists of ten villages in Gaura Jamun, is now held by Babu Surat Singh, twelfth in descent from Balbhaddar. It appears that the whole of the Kanhpuria possessions were included in the old pargana of Jais, but that this was broken up into the four parganas of Jais, Mohanganj, Simrauta, and Gaura Jamun at some time prior to 1775. The change was probably due to partitions of the Kanhpuria family, and Gaura Jamun seems to have been the share of Indrajit.

Bhale Sultáns. The origin of the Bhale Sultáns has been already discussed. Palhan Deo, the great-grandson of Rai Barar, is said to have become a Musalman in the reign of Sher Shah, and from him are descended the three Khanzada taluqdars of the clan in this district. Fifth in descent from Palhan Deo came Munnu Khan, who had two sons, Mubarak Khan and Pahar Khan. From the latter comes the taluqdar of Deogaon in Fyzabad, Babu Mustafa Ali Khan, who holds the Makhdumpur estate of seven villages and four pattis in this district in conjunction with Murtaza Ali Khan, and also possesses Kishni, Kachnaon, Fatehpur, and Alamau, four villages and three pattis, in his own right; the estates lie in the parganas of Isauli and Jagdispur.

Deogaon.

Mahona. The grandson of Mubarak Khan was Parwez Khan, who had three sons, Lahras Khan, Darya Khan, and Sadi Khan. Nihal Khan, the son of the first, was the greatest of the Bhale Sultáns. He succeeded to an estate comprising the greater part of the old Sathanpur pargana in 1715; and erected the fort of Nihalgarh as a base of operations for plundering and annexing the lands of his neighbours. This practice he carried on for thirty years, and acquired almost all the lands of the Mandarkyas of Kishni. He was killed in 1745 in a quarrel with Maigal Khan, the son of Sadi Khan, who acquired the Jagdispur estate, but lost it in 1750. He was succeeded by Rája Arre Khan, a nephew of Nihal Khan. After his death the estate was divided, and Mahona fell to the lot of the younger son of Nihal Khan, whose grandson, Ali Bakhsh Khan, received the *sanad*. The present owner is Ewaz Ali Khan, who claims the title of Rája, though the right is disputed by the taluqdar of Deogaon. The property, which is heavily encumbered on account of

law-suits, consists of twenty-one villages and six pattis in pargana Jagdispur. From Darya Khan, the second son of Parwez, is descended Babu Dargahi Khan of Unchgaon, who holds five villages and one share in Jagdispur and Gaura Jamun. Unchgaon.

The only Bais taluqa in the district is that of Pali in pargana Jagdispur. It consists of seven villages in Sultanpur, and Richh in Bara Banki; it is now held by Bhagwan Kunwar, widow of Babu Kishan Datt Singh, who died in 1895. The estate is an old one, but nothing is known of its history. There were Bais in Jagdispur in the days of Akbar, and some of them were Nau-Muslims, a name which probably refers to the Bhale Sultáns. Pali.

The other taluqdars holding land in this district are non-resident. The chief is Mahárája Sir Partab Narain Singh of Ajodhya, who owns 43 villages and three pattis in Baraunsa. It is known as the Bharthipur estate, and was acquired by Man Singh when názim of Sultanpur. The Bilkharia taluqdar of Antu in Partabgarh owns one village, Amerpur, in pargana Asal. The Saiyids of Pirpur in Fyzabad hold two villages and ten pattis in the parganas of Aldemau and Baraunsa. The Durgbansi Ráni of Parhat in Partabgarh owns nine villages in the parganas of Miranpur and Jagdispur. Ajodhya.

Many of the zamindari and coparcenary estates deserve separate mention as being in some cases of considerable importance and frequently possessing an interesting history. Several of them are of independent origin, but the majority represent cadet branches of the greater taluqdari houses, and reference has in many cases been made to their origin. Zamindari estates.

Beginning with pargana Amethi, it will be remembered that at an early date the pargana was divided up into many holdings by a succession of brothers. Most of these have disappeared and become absorbed into the larger estates, but a few still remain more or less intact. The oldest is Baragaon, which fell to the share of Rawat Singh, the second son of Manohar Singh. Its existence may be due to the fact that, notwithstanding numerous partitions, no separate properties have been formed, and thus the community remained united to resist all aggression from without. At the same time Baragaon is not so large as it once was, for up to ten generations ago it included also Kohra Bandhalgoti estates. Baragaon.

Muhammadpur, which was then taken from it by Babu Himmat Sah, ancestor of the present owners. In the Mutiny the Baragaon zamindars were rather troublesome, and a body of troops was sent to their villages, where a large seizure of arms was made after the proprietors had pretended to have given up all they possessed. They are now in reduced circumstances, and their lands are heavily assessed. The Bandhalgotis of Hemgarh Sawain and Sentha still hold their ancestral villages, but are in very reduced circumstances.

Tikri. The other independent Bandhalgoti estates were founded by descendants of Raj Singh. The only two deserving mention are Kannu Kasrawan and Tikri. Tikri was originally a property of 42 villages given to Dharamir, the brother of Rája Sri Ramdeo. He offered himself as an ally to Rája Hasan Khan, who was at war with the Rája of Rewah. Dharamir volunteered to act as champion for the Rája, and after a stubborn fight slew his enemy in single combat. In reward he was given Sarwawan and four other large villages lying between Tikri and Hasanpur. The property became broken up by partitions, and its importance soon declined. About seven generations ago Man Singh, the brother of Pahar Singh of Amethi, was given the village of Amai with the addition of Tikri, on condition that he should establish himself there. He did so, and the former owners were driven out; but they took refuge in the surrounding jungles, and, watching their opportunity, surprised Man Singh in Amai, slew him, and recovered their villages. Thus Tikri remained independent till 1846, when it was reduced to eight villages. It still remains in the hands of the descendants of Dharamir.

Kannu Kasrawan. The estate of Kannu originally fell to Sangram Singh, a brother of Raj Singh, but it became absorbed in the main estate and was later given to Lachhmi Narain, brother of Bikram Sah, whose descendants still reside there. Kasrawan was given to Ram Sahai a little previous to the reign of Akbar, and was held by his family for some time. In 1798 both estates were given to Jai Chand Singh, brother of Rája Har Chand Singh, but it was not till eight years after that the grantee obtained possession, and then only with the help of his brother. The estate is said to have consisted of 84 villages. About 1830 Arjun Singh

of Gangoli, the father of Rája Madho Singh, began to encroach on the property, but he was killed by Prag Parshad, one of the sons of Jai Chand. In 1846 the owners rebelled against the Rája, but were worsted in a fight in 1849, and, though they lost possession, they continued to raid the Amethi property for years. In 1853 Bikramajit Singh, another son of Jai Chand, was killed in an encounter with Madho Singh. The surviving brothers were reinstated at annexation; but, though Bhagwan Singh, son of Bikramajit, did good service under Sir Hope Grant, the restitution of the estate was impossible, as it had been in the Rája's possession at annexation. They instituted a civil suit, but were worsted. After the succession of the present Rája, Sripal Singh, the head of the Kannu branch, again came forward as a claimant, but failed to obtain the necessary financial support.

Occupying almost the centre of the Amethi pargana lies a Bihta. cluster of villages, the principal of which is Bihta. The ex-proprietary residents style themselves Bandhalgotis, and their claim to do so, in the present day at least, is generally admitted, but otherwise they are thorough Ishmaelites, debarred all social intercourse with the remainder of the clan. They are, indeed, of all the Bandhalgotis, the only ones who cannot point to the name of their ancestor in the general pedigree. As to their location in their present seats, they talk vaguely of a grant of land they received from the Emperor Akbar, or with more precision admit that they know nothing whatever about it. The true Bandhalgotis say they represent a very old stratum of society, more ancient even than the Bhars, an acme of antiquity which their namesakes leave unchallenged. A tappa to which Bihta gives its name is unanimously represented to be one of the oldest possessions of the Rája's family, and yet the residents claim to have held it in the yet more remote past. From all these facts it would appear that, with the single exception perhaps of the Bais of Udiawan, the Bandhalgotis of Bihta are the oldest proprietary body in the pargana. Speculation has been rife as to their origin, but nothing has been as yet determined. The phenomenon of two clans bearing the same name and living in close proximity, one of which asserts, and the other denies, identity of origin, is a not uncommon occurrence in Oudh.

Bachgoti estates.

There are several communities of Bachgotis and their kinsmen, the Rájkumars and Rájwars, that have remained independent and escaped inclusion in the taluqas. Foremost among them are the Bachgotis of Asal, who hold almost the whole of that pargana in coparcenary tenure. They claim descent from Asal Rai, one of the sons of Bariar Singh, the common ancestor of the whole clan. Some account of them will be found in the article on pargana Asal. The others live chiefly in Aldemau, although the numerous Rájwar communities of pargana Chanda also deserve mention. In that pargana the taluqdar is more of a name than a reality, as has been already observed in dealing with the Rampur and Partabpur estates. One of the most important families is that of Paras Patti in Aldemau, an estate that formerly was considered a taluqa. These Rájkumars are descended from Umrao Singh, the turbulent brother of Zalim Singh, the founder of the Meopur estates. Paras Patti is a village close to Dera, and probably for this reason, ever since the two brothers quarrelled and separated, Umrao Singh and his successors, like the Rájkumars of Nanemau, always joined Dera in their faction fights with Meopur. At present Paras Patti consists of five villages and parts of four others: it now belongs both to Rájkumars and Sakarwars, the former holding two-thirds. Besides many isolated villages held by individuals or petty communities, there are in Aldemau some twenty larger estates owned by influential parties of this clan. They lie for the most part on a high belt of land along the left bank of the Gumti. This locality, which extends through the entire length of the pargana, is called the Tirwaha, and these Rájkumars formed the third great faction of the clan: they were so numerous and cohesive and so well led that they could hold their own against either Dera or Meopur. These families are descended from various younger sons of the main stock. Thus Jalap Rai, the fifth son of Bijai Chand, founded Barwaripur, and from him spring all the communities near Kadipur. Another, Hari Rai, founded Pakarpur, across the Gumti, and was the ancestor of all the smaller families in the south-east corner of the district. Khande Rai established himself at Kayasthwara, and from him descend the Rájkumars of tappa Imlak. These

Asal.

Paras Patti.

Tirwaha.

families first obtained a footing by absorbing the smaller Kayasth, Brahman, and Kurmi zamindars, partly by purchase and partly by force, and then they possessed themselves of the properties of the Bais, Raghubansis, Sakarwars, and Ujjainias, and overran the whole pargana. West of the Gumti there are one or two other Bachgoti coparcenary estates. The descendants of Mukat Rai, a grandson of Rup Chand, still hold Mahmudpur, in Baraunsa, Katawan, Bhapta, and other villages in Miranpur, while the Dhamaur family, founded by Fateh Sah, a son of Tilok Chand, born before he became a Musalman, still possesses a fair estate of 14 villages. There are also large numbers of them in Chanda, notably at Sheogarh. Almost all the Rájkumar communities of Aldemau are now hopelessly encumbered.

The other proprietary bodies who have holdings of any extent or importance, such as the Brahmans, Bhale Sultáns, Kayasths, Raghubansis, and Sakarwars have been already dealt with in the earlier pages of this chapter. Others.

Of the under-proprietary tenures there are many types, although the revenue system of this district is by no means so perplexing in its variety as Fyzabad or Gonda. Chief among them come the sub-settlement holders, who represent the old proprietors of the land, at the time when their village was swept into the net of the taluqdar, in the process of formation of these vast estates. The right they now possess was secured to them at the first regular settlement by a regular legal process, whereby they obtained the name "*digridar*" or decree holder, although the usual term is "*pukhtadar*." They pay the revenue and a fixed proportion of the profits to the superior proprietor, the whole amounting in no case to more than 75 per cent. of the gross rental, that is to say, the *nikasi kham* as determined by the settlement officer. In all, 10·3 per cent. of the total area is thus sub-settled, amounting to 324 whole mahåls and 258 portions : so that more than one-seventh of the land recorded as belonging to taluqdars is in reality owned by others, who intercept and enjoy the greater part of the profits. This tenure occurs chiefly in the parganas of Chanda, Baraunsa, and Aldemau, and least in the Amethi tahsil. These sub-settlement holders are practically the owners of the village, having complete powers of alienation, Subordinate tenures.

irrespective of the interests of the superior proprietor. The second form is that of the permanent lease, a type of privileged tenancy, without power of transfer, which is practically confined to taluqdari estates, and is particularly noticeable in Amethi and Miranpur. So long as the rent is paid, the lessee's authority is absolute. This tenure is, however, not very common in the district, the land so held only amounting to 2·3 per cent. of the whole area. The occupancy tenant in Oudh is a very different person from the tenant designated by the same name in the rest of the United Provinces: he is called a "*qabzadar*," and holds a specific plot at a privileged rate on a decree, and without any powers of transfer. The land thus held represents his *sir*, which he cultivated when the land was in his own possession. In all, 2·2 per cent. of the whole area is thus held, being spread over 657 mahâls, and divided among nearly 3,200 decree-holders.

Shankalp. Under-proprietary rights originated in innumerable ways, but the general result is in its nature analogous to that of the sub-settlement. The commonest type in this district is the *shankalp*, which, though originally of a religious origin, became in time to be simply the name given to a purely civil contract between landlord and tenant. Its usual form is the payment of the government demand, plus a *malikana*, consisting of a fixed percentage, to the superior proprietor. The percentage varies to any extent, but is always exclusive of the government cesses, and the proprietor's *nazranas*, or complimentary gifts, due on particular occasions, all of which have to be paid by the *shankalpdar*. Of the same nature are the *marwat*, an uncommon tenure, which originated in a grant made to the descendants of a follower killed in battle: the *birt*, which in this district is identical with the *shankalp*: and the *muáfi* or rent-free plot, generally given under the name of *jágír* to a dependent.

CHAPTER IV.

Revenue and Administration.

The district of Sultanpur forms part of the Fyzabad division of Oudh, and is in the charge of a Deputy Commissioner, subject to the control of the Commissioner of Fyzabad. The staff usually consists of five deputy collectors, of whom four exercise full criminal and revenue powers, and four tahsildars. The sessions and appellate criminal work is in the hands of the Judge of Fyzabad, who visits Sultanpur at regular intervals. The same officer has charge of the civil jurisdiction, and is assisted by a subordinate judge stationed at Sultanpur and two munsifs. The circles of the latter comprise the Sultanpur and Kadipur tahsils on the one hand, and the Musafirkhana and Amethi tahsils on the other. In addition to the regular sanctioned staff, several of the leading taluqdars are invested with magisterial powers within the limits of their estates; but at present none of them is empowered to hear cases which are not triable by a magistrate of the third class. The honorary magistrates in 1903 comprised the Rája of Dera, the Rájas of Kurwar and Hasanpur, and the taluqdars of Shahgarh and Baraulia. The Rája of Kurwar is also an honorary munsif, exercising civil jurisdiction within the parganas of Miranpur and Baraunsa. The remaining staff of the district includes the Superintendent of Police, the District Surveyor, Postmaster, Civil Surgeon, two assistant surgeons, a superintendent of salt revenue, an assistant opium agent, and the head master of the high school. Staff.

For administrative purposes the district is divided into four tahsils, known as Sultanpur, which comprises the parganas of Miranpur and Baraunsa; Amethi, composed of the Amethi and Asal parganas, with headquarters at Raipur; Musafirkhana, made up of the Musafirkhana, Isauli, Jagdispur, and Gaura Jamun parganas; and Kadipur, which forms the eastern portion and Sub-divisions.

contains the two parganas of Aldemau and Chanda. The present pargana of Musafirkhana was formerly known by the cumbrous title of Isauli-cis-Gumti, to distinguish it from Isauli proper, which till recently was styled Isauli-cis-Fyzabad or Isauli-trans-Gumti. Each of these tahsils is ordinarily in the charge of a full-powered deputy collector as sub-divisional officer, assisted by a tahsildar, who exercises the powers of a third class magistrate for the trial of petty cases that occur within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Formation of district.

The district as at present constituted is of comparatively modern origin. Up to 1869 there were twelve parganas in the old district of Sultanpur. In that year it was remodelled, and the three parganas of Isauli-trans-Gumti, Baraunsa, and Aldemau, all of which lie beyond the Gumti, were transferred from Fyzabad, together with a few villages of Surhurpur in that district, which were incorporated in Aldemau. At the same time five parganas were taken away, bringing the total to ten as at present. Of these five parganas, one, Subeha, was allotted to Bara Banki, and the others, Inhauna, Rokha-Jais, Simrauta, and Mohanganj, fell to the share of Rai Bareli. The object of all this change was to render the district a more compact area, and to secure easier means of access to the courts and authorities for all the inhabitants. All of these tahsils and parganas have been described separately in the second part of this volume. Nine villages belonging to Sultanpur lie within the boundaries of the Jaunpur district, several of them ten miles away from the main body of Sultanpur; while two permanently settled villages of Jaunpur are situated inside the Aldemau pargana. No little administrative difficulty and inconvenience are experienced from this anomaly, but a rectification is now practically impossible.

Early fiscal history.

In consequence of the redistribution of areas it is no matter for surprise when we find that in the days of Akbar the tract that now constitutes the district of Sultanpur, so far from existing as a composite whole, formed part of four different *sarkars* and two *subahs* or provinces. Consequently it is not only difficult but useless, in the absence of an accurate knowledge of the then boundaries of the various mahâls or parganas, to attempt to give a correct estimate of the land revenue of the district as

it was assessed in the days of Mughal rule. During the Nawábi, Sultanpur was the headquarters of a nizamat, which comprised all the country between Allahabad on the south and the Ghagra on the north, and from Jagdispur to British territory on the east. There were then four sub-divisions or *chaklas*, Aldemau, Sultanpur, Jagdispur, and Partabgarh, the last named being identical with the present district of that name. It is quite impossible to determine the revenue of the district at that time, for not only is the actual area unknown, but the present pargana arrangement was not in force, Gaura Jamun, for instance, being still included for fiscal purposes in the old pargana of Jais.

Summary settlement.

After annexation a summary assessment was made in 1856 on the basis of actual possession. No records are extant as to the revenue imposed, as all the papers were destroyed during the Mutiny. The settlement, however, is likely to be numbered by the villagers among the most memorable ever known, but its peculiarity arises from the modification of tenures it effected. Most of the taluqdars found themselves shorn of the greater part of their estates, one of the chief sufferers being the Rája of Dera, who lost almost all his villages. From a fiscal point of view it must be looked on as a merely temporary measure, and important only as the first settlement made by the British Government. A second summary settlement was made in 1858 by Captain Perkins, and completed in 1860. No survey was undertaken at the time, and the necessary information was obtained largely from the records of the old pargana *qanúngos*, a course that was almost inevitable in the absence of other material. This settlement was ostensibly a makeshift, and was only intended to last for a few years. It was almost wholly taluqdari in character, and very few claims were decided, the bulk of them being referred to the coming regular settlement. The demand for the district as at present constituted amounted to Rs. 9,03,013.* The land was very lightly assessed, and the country was given an opportunity of recovering from the effects of the great rebellion.

First regular settlement.

The first regular settlement began in 1863 and lasted till 1870, but the final report of Mr. A. F. Millett, C.S., the settlement officer, did not reach Government till the 29th July 1873.

* Appendix, table IX.

On this occasion a complete survey was carried out, the officer in charge being Colonel Perkins, who for many years had held the reins of administration. He assessed more than half the district before he made over the settlement to Mr. H. B. Harington, who completed the assessment of the parganas west of the Gumti. The Fyzabad parganas were settled in that district by Mr. P. Carnegy, C.I.E., and the report for these also was written by Mr. Millett. It was not till the completion of the settlement that the district assumed its present form.

Settlement courts.

One of the most important features of this settlement was the institution of the settlement courts, the officers being empowered with civil jurisdiction for the purpose of deciding all disputes regarding property in land, and regular decrees being awarded declaring right and title. These courts were first opened in January 1863, and closed on the 1st of December 1870. At first the suitors were slow to appear, the villagers probably finding it difficult to grasp the idea that it was necessary to enter a law court in support of rights and interests of which they were in undisputed possession, and that it would redound to their injury to omit to do so. "In taluqdari estates this reluctance to come into court was counteracted during the earlier years of settlement by settlement officers, in accordance with the instructions issued to them, taking the initiative, wherever there appeared occasion to do so, and using all available means for ascertaining where under-proprietary rights existed. Subsequently it was laid down that no pressure should be placed on under-proprietors with the view of obliging them to go into court for the investigation and record of rights as against the superior holders; and their not doing so should not operate to their disadvantage if at any future period they sued in the civil courts for an assertion of their rights."* But when the village records were being prepared, many persons came forward for fear of having their names omitted from the lists of co-proprietors; and this stimulus was enhanced by the extension of the period of limitation notified at the end of 1864, while another, and a far more powerful one, was the Oudh Rent Act of 1868, a notice of ejectment frequently leading to a settlement suit. Ultimately it

* Settlement report, page 227.

was found necessary to impose checks on the stream of litigation, the exemption from stamp duty being withdrawn, and this was soon followed by the closing of the courts against all suits not instituted prior to November 1870.

Altogether no less than 26,043 cases were brought forward, and a comparatively large proportion of the claims were decreed. Of the whole number, 10,896 obtained decrees, while the rest were either dismissed or decided against by default or settled out of court. The number of claims for village proprietorship was fairly small, and but a slight change took place in the distribution of property. The bulk of the claims were for shares or for small under-proprietary rights, the latter predominating in the non-taluqdari maháls. Claims for sub-settlement were fairly numerous, and met with success chiefly in the parganas of Baraunsa, Aldemau, Gaura Jamun, and Chanda. In Jagdispur, Musafirkhana, Isauli, and Asal the small areas held in sub-settlement follow naturally enough on the nature of the superior tenures. The Kanhpuria estates are of considerable antiquity, and the taluqdars had abundant leisure under native rule to reduce subordinate rights to within rather narrow limits. "It is also an historical fact that those estates, in consequence of the constant feuds between their owners, were for many years in a very unsetttled state, and more than once changed hands. It was difficult, under such circumstances, for subordinate proprietors, unless they were very clever trimmers, to avoid becoming partizans of one side or the other. If this ensured them the protection of the chief they followed, it also rendered them obnoxious to the attacks of his opponent: an attempt to remain neutral was perhaps worse, leading as likely as not to their being driven out, and their lands being harried and burned by whichever party found the opportunity. In any case it was beyond their power to maintain themselves for many consecutive years in the bare occupation of their villages; *a fortiori* were they unable to undertake the management of them."* In Amethi the small sub-settlement area is characteristic of the strength and solidarity of the taluqa. Rája Madho Singh was a canny, far-seeing man, and fought successfully against the assertion of such claims

Claims.

* Settlement report, page 231.

within his estate. In Baraunsa the interloping Gargbansis of Khapradih and Sihipur were less fortunate, and over one-fourth of the whole of that pargana is sub-settled, the greater portion lying within the area of these two taluqas: it cannot be said that they deserve a better fate. In Aldemau, on the contrary, the Rája of Dera probably merited a kinder treatment than he obtained.

Assessment. The system pursued in the assessment was a compromise between rent-rates and rent-rolls. The settlement officer, with the help of his assistants, formed average rent-rates for each class of soil, and applied them to the areas demarcated. If the resulting assets corresponded with the admitted rent-roll, the latter was accepted as the basis of assessment. If the rent-roll assets were not equal to those of the rent-rate, the former was so far revised that average rates were put upon the assumption areas. He then dealt with the mean or not, according to his notes of inspection, and took that as the sum on which to fix the revenue. Colonel Perkins began by framing circles, and then fixing rates for each circle. He was of the opinion that his rates were below the present actual average, and even below the average rates prevailing before annexation. Exceptionally high and exceptionally low rents were eliminated, and the rates for the better land show considerable uniformity. While the rent-rolls were found to be fairly correct, Colonel Perkins seems to have leant more on his own rates; but the difference between the assets obtained by the two methods was not considerable, and the total based on the rent-rate system was lower than the other. In the trans-Gumti parganas Mr. Carnegy took a somewhat different course. Assuming the impossibility of ascertaining with approximate accuracy the rental received by the proprietor, he abandoned the laborious investigation and analysis of rent-rolls, and based his assessment almost wholly on his assumed rates, conjectural data, and useful, indeed, as checks, but unsafe as a foundation. His rates, which were fair on the good, but heavy on the inferior soil, were spread over the assessable area without due regard to the prevalence of high caste cultivation or the existence of more than one right of property in the soil—an omission that peculiarly concerned Baraunsa and Aldemau.

The revenue fixed at this settlement was Rs. 12,37,677, involving an increase of 37·06 per cent. on that of the summary settlement, and was sanctioned for a period of thirty years. The rise was highest in Aldemau, Chanda, and Miranpur, the rate of enhancement in the first of these being as much as 61·68 per cent. It was lowest in Asal and Musafirkhana. In Chanda the rise was eased off by a series of progressive enhancements. South of the Gumti the settlement worked smoothly, as the increase was generally moderate. North of the river, however, the scheme broke down; in the three parganas of Baraunsa, Aldemau, and Isauli great difficulty was very soon experienced in collecting the new demand. Complaints of over-assessment were so numerous and persistent that in 1874 Mr. Millett was deputed to investigate them. His report on the Fyzabad settlement, compiled in 1879, contains a full account of the action he took and the results to which it led. The settlement officer, Mr. Carnegy, had claimed the merit of moderation for his assessments, and, to judge from the number of objections filed at the time, there was no need to apprehend dissatisfaction or default on the part of the proprietors. Several causes combined to produce the failure which shortly after took place. The new settlement was ushered in by a series of depressing years, seasons unfavourable and harvests poor. The management of many of the taluqdars was notoriously inefficient. There were no reliable proprietary registers for the big coparcenary mahâls. The injury done to riparian estates by the great flood of 1871 was a chief factor of the distress in Isauli. In Baraunsa, too, this flood did much damage, while the prevalence of sub-settlements and the litigation and disputes which arose over them helped much to accentuate the difficulties there. In Aldemau the latter cause was also prominent, but the flood did not do much real harm, little of the area being liable to fluvial action. The mistake was not so much that there was over-assessment as that assessments were too precipitately introduced, and that where the enhancement was very large, the full demand was at once enforced instead of being reached by degrees. The result of Mr. Millett's labours was that in these three parganas Rs. 35,964 were remitted, out of which the share of Isauli was

The demand.

Mr. Millett's revision.

Rs. 6,101. The circumstances of this pargana are exceptional, as there are several large villages on the banks of the river which are peculiarly liable to injury in years of flood. This tract suffered severely in 1894, and relief had then again to be distributed. Mr. Millett's revision was recognised as inadequate, and, though the settlement did not expire till 1900, the revised assessments were introduced in these villages as early as 1896, whereby the proprietors obtained a yearly reduction of Rs. 2,144.

Working of the settlement.

As a test of the working of this settlement it may be noted that, while during the first twelve years large balances always accrued, the succession of good harvests that followed the famine of 1877-78 removed all difficulty of collection. From 1884 to the expiration of the settlement there were practically no uncollected balances at the close of the revenue year. The actual amount written off as irrecoverable during the currency of the settlement was Rs. 76,158, of which over one-third represents remissions granted in consequence of the famine of 1877. Coercive processes were fairly common, but sales were few, and these were only of movable property. Severer measures would no doubt have been needed in many cases, had not Government interfered in the management of the estates. In fact, nearly half the taluqas in the district were at one time or another under the Court of Wards or administered under the provisions of the Encumbered Estates Act. The mortgage of small plots has been very common, but these do not affect the stability of the revenue demand, as, if the mortgagor cannot or will not pay up the call on the land hypothecated by him, the mortgagee is obliged to do so. Private sale was comparatively uncommon, the yearly average being about 1,000 acres, and the average area covered by each transaction being a little over twelve acres. Sale by public auction, the last stage in the career of the hopeless bankrupt, took place in 161 instances, and over one-third of this occurred in pargana Aldemau. The average area involved was less than 60 acres. This was in almost every case due to inferior management, as nearly always the plot was purchased by some solvent co-sharer, and comparatively little land passed into the hands of the professional money lender.

The second regular settlement of the district began on the 29th of September 1892, and was closed with effect from the 6th of August 1898, the operations lasting for nearly six years. Some delay was caused by the failure of the rains in 1896 and the subsequent scarcity. As in Unao and Partabgarh, the Deputy Commissioner was entrusted with the charge of settlement operations in addition to his own duties, and this included the preparation of a record of rights on the basis of the revised maps and village papers. Mr. F. W. Brownrigg, I.C.S., held charge throughout of the combined duties, except for two short intervals. An assistant settlement officer was attached to the district for a short time; but he was not employed on the assessment, which was entirely Mr. Brownrigg's own work. The settlement was sanctioned, as before, for a period of thirty years, and will expire on the 30th of June 1927 in tahsil Musafirkhana, and on the same day of 1928 in Amethi, of 1929 in Kadipur, and 1930 in the Sultanpur tahsil. The cost of the settlement operations worked out at the rate of Rs. 174 per square mile—a lower figure than in several of the neighbouring districts, though much higher than in Rai Bareli. Second regular settlement.

The preliminary work of settlement was the correction of the village maps and records, followed by the attestation of the latter. These circles were fixed, not topographically, but on the basis of superior, average, and inferior land. In framing standard rent-rates, Mr. Brownrigg generally assumed that an acre of home land and an acre of outlying land are equal in value to two acres of intermediate soil, and this assumption was in each case checked by a personal inspection of the village, in order to ascertain whether the tenants' rental at full rates could be safely accepted. If too high or too low, it was rejected, so that only those rentals remained which were considered reasonable. From them soil rates were then elaborated, usually in the ratio noted above, so as to produce a total tallying, as far as possible, with the aggregate of the accepted rentals. The declared rentals were accepted in the case of 72·31 per cent. of all the tenant-held land in the district, and the remainder were rejected, generally as too high. A noticeable feature of this settlement is the lenient manner in which the assumption area Assessment.

was treated—a policy that was very necessary for the preservation of the under-proprietors and tenants with the right of occupancy.

Revenue assessed.

The total demand as fixed and sanctioned was Rs. 14,86,353, showing an enhancement of 23·8 per cent. on the expiring revenue, and representing 46·4 per cent. of the net assets. The latter, if calculated by Mr. Brownrigg's standard rentals alone, were somewhat greater, as the demand is in this case only equivalent to 43·7 per cent. Rents were found to have increased on an average by 29·3 per cent., so that on paper the assessment should not press unduly on the land. The average incidence was Rs. 2·45 per acre. The enhancement was made progressive for the whole district, and was spread over an interval of ten years. It came into force first in 1895 for Jagdispur and Aldemau; in 1896 for Gaura Jamun and Musafirkhana; in 1898 for Miranpur and the Amethi tahsil; and in 1900 for Isauli, Chanda, and Baraunsa. On the whole it may be said that the assessment is heavy, but not to such a degree as in the neighbouring districts.

Its results.

Up to the present the revenue has come in easily, and no balances have accrued since the payment of the suspensions conceded in the famine year of 1897. That season afforded a severe test of the working of the new assessment, but it weathered the storm successfully, although remissions had to be made to the extent of Rs. 58,702. The famine, however, proved the ruin of many, and sales were very numerous in the following five years. On the other hand, mortgages show no upward tendency, which goes to prove that the new demand does not press heavily, and that there is no increasing tendency to incur fresh liabilities. Partitions have been very frequent, but it must be remembered that all such proceedings were stopped during the five years for which the settlement operations were in progress. The sales that occurred were mostly by under-proprietors, who had for a long time been struggling under a load of debt, and were finally broken by the scarcity of 1897. Coercive processes have increased somewhat under the new assessment, but not to any alarming extent. In one mahál the settlement was annulled for three years in 1900 and the mahál

taken under direct management. The effect on cultivation has been marked. In the space of four years the acreage under the plough has risen by five per cent., and the same may be said of rents, which shows that the zamindars have been making every effort to shift the increased burden on to the tenants. This is usually effected by the breaking up of fallow land, and by raising the rent. The law is usually evaded by ejecting the tenant and putting in his place a servant or relative of the zamindar as a nominal tenant at an increased rent of 6¼ per cent., and then re-admitting the old tenant as a sub-tenant on a rent increased by 20 to 50 per cent.

Besides the regular revenue, cesses are imposed to the amount of 16 per cent. of the nominal demand. They comprise the consolidated local rate of 7 per cent., the rural police rate of 6 per cent., and the patwári rate of 3 per cent. of the revenue. At the time of the first regular settlement these cesses were much lighter, amounting in all to 6 per cent. They then included the permanent cesses, for roads, schools, and the like, and the Oudh local rate, together equivalent to 5 per cent., and income tax of one per cent.* Cesses.

For the purposes of the police administration the district is divided into thirteen police circles, with a thana or station in each. In the Sultanpur tahsil there are police stations at Sultanpur, Kurebhar, and Jaisinghpur; in the Raipur tahsil at Raipur, Gauriganj, and Piparpur; in the Musafirkhana tahsil at Musafirkhana, Jagdispur, Bazar Shukul, and Haliapur; and in the Kadipur tahsil at Kadipur, Dostpur, and Lambhua. Separate articles on each of these places will be found in the second part of this volume. In no case do the circles of the stations in each tahsil correspond with the ordinary revenue sub-divisions of the district—a fact which causes some little administrative inconvenience. Police stations.

Thus in the Sultanpur tahsil the Sultanpur police circle lies for the most part in pargana Miranpur, but also includes 24 villages of Baraunsa. The Kurebhar circle lies wholly in Baraunsa, and that of Jaisinghpur comprises the east of the pargana and 70 villages of Aldemau. The rest of Baraunsa, 35 villages Circles.

* *Vide* appendix, table X.

in the north-west, belongs to the Haliapur circle. The north of Miranpur, comprising 42 villages, forms part of the Musafirkhana thana, while 101 villages in the south belong to Piparpur, and 35 villages in the south-east to Lambhua. In the Kadipur tahsil, pargana Aldemau is divided between the Kadipur and Dostpur circles, with the exception of the Jaisinghpur villages, while the Kadipur jurisdiction also extends over 38 villages of Chanda; the remainder of that pargana belongs to the Lambhua circle. In the Amethi tahsil the whole of pargana Asal lies within the Piparpur circle, and this, in addition to the Sultanpur villages, also comprises one small village of pargana Amethi. The Raipur thana is composed of 217 villages of Amethi, and Gauriganj of 112 villages, but the latter also extends to 14 villages of Gaura Jamun. At the same time, 30 villages of Amethi are included in the Musafirkhana circle. Lastly, in the Musafirkhana tahsil the whole of the pargana of that name belongs to the Musafirkhana police circle; Isauli to Haliapur; Jagdispur is divided between the Jagdispur and Bazar Shukul thanas; while seven villages in the south-east belong to Musafirkhana; and Gaura Jamun lies in the Gauriganj, Musafirkhana, and Jagdispur circles, the latter having 21 and 54 villages of the pargana respectively. This arrangement is manifestly open to improvement, if only for the advantage of having certain police circles conterminous with each criminal sub-division. This advantage was recognised up to the reconstitution of the district in 1869, but the change of area altered the old arrangement.

Police force.

The police force of Sultanpur is in the charge of the District Superintendent. It consists of the civil police, the armed police, the municipal police of Sultanpur, and the village and road chaukidars. The distribution of these will be found in the appendix.* The civil police staff comprises two inspectors, 33 sub-inspectors, 26 head constables, and 185 men. The armed police has a reserve inspector, 2 sub-inspectors, 18 head constables, and 114 men, making 135 in all. The village chaukidars number 2,364 persons, apportioned among the various circles. They are now an organized body, paid in cash from the Oudh rural

* Appendix, table XVII.

police rate, in supersession of the old system of payment by *jágírs* or plots of rent-free land. Under the former *régime* it was not uncommon to find chaukidars paid in kind with a few *mahua* trees, the result being that in fruit time the trees received a good deal more attention than the watch and ward of the village. Another result was that the chaukidars were of necessity rather the servants of the landowners than of the State—an undoubted advantage in some cases, but more often a position that lent itself to unlimited abuse. Lastly, there are the road chaukidars, who patrol the trunk road from Allahabad to Fyzabad and that from Raipur to Sultanpur; they number 19 men in all, and are attached to the Sultanpur, Piparpur, Kurebhar, and Raipur police stations.

The criminal work of the district is, on the whole, light. Crime. Crime is of a mild type, as a rule, and consists mainly of petty thefts and burglaries, in which the loss is small and the amount reported smaller. Tables have been given in the appendix to show the returns for the more important offences, and these are sufficiently illustrative of the state of the district.* With a purely agricultural population it is only natural that serious and systematic crime should be rare. Murder and culpable homicide are a fairly constant factor, and together average seven or eight convictions yearly. This phenomenon is chiefly due to the presence of a large Rájput population, many of whom, and especially the Bhale Sultáns, are ready to use their heavy *lathis* on small provocation. Dacoity is almost unknown, and the want of combination is characteristic of the district. Hence, while riots are rare, cases of grievous hurt arising from disputes about land are very far from uncommon. In Amethi there are several gangs of Pasis, but these worthies usually confine their attention to places outside the borders of the district. Cattle theft does not often occur. The bulk of the crime consists of simple theft and house trespass, these heads showing about 300 convictions yearly. A good deal of this is to be ascribed to the Barwars of Dostpur and the neighbourhood, to whom reference has been made in the article on pargana Aldemau; but these people do their best work at the great religious assemblies at Ajodhya, Benares, and

*Appendix, tables VII and VIII.

Allahabad. Infanticide has long disappeared from the district, and penal measures in this connection have been unknown for many years.

Mr. Way, Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpur in 1902, remarks, with regard to the various police circles, that the Bazar Shukul thana is the most turbulent corner of the district, although it has the smallest area: the four districts of Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Bara Banki, and Rai Bareli almost meet, and it is remote from the headquarters of all. There has long been a blood feud among the Thakurs of Babupur, two miles away, and the Brahmans of Saidpur near Kishni are very turbulent, and have constantly given trouble. In the Haliapur circle there is not, as a rule, much crime, although serious offences are sometimes due to the high temper of the Bhale Sultáns. The Ahirs of Ainjar and the Thakurs of Sarai Bagha on the Fyzabad border have occasionally been troublesome. In the Amethi tahsil the Gauriganj thana is a difficult one, owing to the large number of Pasis which infest it, as well as the neighbouring circles of Raipur and Musafirkhana. Under the old *régime* these Pasis were spearmen and bowmen in the Rája's army, but, having lost that occupation and learnt no new trade, they have taken to crime, and there are numerous gangs of these thieves in different parts of the Amethi pargana. The Piparpur circle, on the other hand, is small and generally peaceable. In the Sultanpur tahsil, the Kurebhar circle contains a notorious gang of Pasis at Eklakhi, eight miles to the north-west, while the Maing Chauhans have a bad reputation for harbouring offenders. In thana Sultanpur the worst village is Fatehpur on the banks of the Gumti, and the Thakurs of this place often combine with the thieving Brahmans of Baraunsa, Bilahri, and Misrauli in the Jaisinghpur circle. The Thakurs of Sarangpur, too, are a turbulent lot, who have frequently given trouble. In the Kadipur tahsil there are several villages on the Jaunpur border which need watching. The Kadipur circle contains Bhawanipur and Tawakkulpur near Surabpur, where the Brahman, Rájput, and Ahir inhabitants have often given cause for suspicion. Thana Dostpur is a large and difficult circle. The worst and most turbulent tract is Bilwai and the neighbourhood, where the districts of Sultanpur, Fyzabad,

Azamgarh, and Jaunpur meet, and it has been proposed to erect a police outpost at Bilwai. The Thakurs of Muradabad and other villages north of Bilwai have a bad name for cattle lifting, the animals being easily sold at the distant markets of Azamgarh. The Barwar Brahmans of the neighbourhood of Dostpur have been already mentioned. In pargana Chanda across the Gumti there is not much crime, but the Brahmans of Amrupur and the Sheogarh Thakurs both bear a bad name.

Jail.

The district jail is under the management of the Civil Surgeon. It lies to the south of the town of Sultanpur, in the old cantonment, now known as the village of Gora Barik. The European barracks were converted to this purpose shortly after the withdrawal of the troops from Sultanpur, a few years after the re-occupation of the province. The present jail consequently differs somewhat in form from the standard plan, but the building is well suited to the purpose.

Sansia colony.

An attempt was made in 1891 to establish a settlement in Sultanpur of the Sansias, a wandering criminal tribe, with the double object of reforming them and at the same time of keeping them out of mischief. A large number of these people, amounting to over 500, were collected, mostly from the Meerut division, and located in the present jail. The experiment was continued till 1896, but in that year it was abandoned, as it was discovered that the Sansias were unable to live when taken away from their habitual out-of-door life. Although some progress was made in the matter of education, it was held that the excessive death-rate that prevailed among them every year rendered the experiment unjustifiable. On their removal from Sultanpur, some were settled in Kheri, but there, too, restraint proved irksome, and most of them speedily absconded.

Excise.

For the purposes of excise administration, the whole district is worked on the distillery system. The distillery is at Sultanpur, standing on the Rai Bareli road near the outskirts of the town. It contains 36 stills, an insufficient number, as here, too, is manufactured most of the liquor for the Partabgarh district. This arrangement has been in force since October 1900, when the Partabgarh distillery was closed. The spirit is usually manufactured from *shira* or molasses and *mahua* mixed, and is

issued at 25° below proof. The sealed bottle system has been recently introduced, and has attained some measure of popularity, one-sixth of the whole issue being sealed before leaving the distillery, a process which ensures the supply of unadulterated liquor to the public. Most of the stills are owned by persons resident in Sultanpur. The still-head duty in 1901 amounted to Rs. 63,000, and the license fees for the same year to Rs. 26,000. These licenses are sold yearly by public auction. Details of the excise income of the district will be found in the appendix.* There are 179 liquor shops scattered about the district, but the drinking propensity of the people varies greatly in different localities. Shops fetch the highest prices in Sultanpur itself, the price running up to an average of Rs. 1,900 apiece. The chief consumers are Pasis and Chamars, and as the former are found in very large numbers in Amethi, it is but natural that the shops in that tahsil should sell well. The Raipur shop fetches about Rs. 1,000, and that at Gauriganj Rs. 760 annually, while there are several other shops in the tahsil of considerable value. In the Musafirkhana tahsil there are a few good shops, notably those at Musafirkhana itself and at Bazar Shukul; but in Kadipur, where there is a large high caste population, spirits are not popular, the whole tahsil bringing in a yearly income of less than Rs. 1,000, while several shops fetch no more than Rs. 12. Offences against the excise laws are not very common in this district. The Pasis of Amethi occasionally practise illicit distillation from *mahua*, but the resultant loss to the State is small. The income from *tári*, the juice of the palm tree, which, when fermented, becomes a powerful intoxicant, amounts to about Rs. 450 annually.

Opium and drugs.

Hemp drugs are largely consumed by the higher castes, and especially in the form of *gánja*, which is very popular with the Thakurs of Kadipur. The product known as *charas* is also used, but to a much smaller extent, and, as a rule, by the lower castes, whereas *gánja* is almost exclusively employed by Rájputs, Ahirs, and those castes which occupy a relatively high position in the Hindu social scale. Opium finds more favour with the Musalmans, but it is not very extensively consumed. Up to a few years

* Appendix, table XI.

ago opium was farmed to a single person together with other drugs. Under the present system of selling the various shops by auction the license fees have more than doubled. In 1901 the sum thus realized was Rs. 1,570, as against Rs. 778 in the preceding year. The total consumption of opium in the district in 1901 was 466 sers.

Income tax.

The tables given in the appendix show the number of assessees to income tax and the amount realized for the whole district and for each tahsil since 1890.* There are no companies in the district assessed to taxation, and the whole of the tax is realized under part IV of the Act. The proceeds averaged about Rs. 17,000 a year up to 1902. In 1897 there was a large increase, owing to the unusual profits realized by the sale of grain during the famine. This was gradually reduced during the following five years, and the receipts in 1902, which amounted to Rs. 15,303, may be considered about normal. There will undoubtedly be a large further reduction consequent on the introduction of the new rules of May 1903, whereby incomes of Rs. 1,000 and under are exempt from taxation; for in 1902 the average income of those assessed at four pies was only Rs. 744, The tax is greatest in the Sultanpur tahsils and least in Amethi. It is chiefly recovered from the Banias of Sultanpur, Raipur, and Gauriganj; from the Rájput and Brahman money and grain lenders in the interior; and from the Kalwar sugar factors of Jaisinghpur, Gyanipur, and Bishanganj.

Registration.

The registrar of the district is the judge of Rai Bareli. In Sultanpur there are now five registration offices—at each of the tahsil headquarters and at Jagdispur. Till recently there was a sixth office at Kurebhar, but this was closed in January 1901. The heaviest work is that of the Sultanpur and Kadipur offices. During the five years ending 1902 the average receipts under all heads have been Rs. 6,940, and the average total expenditure Rs. 3,475. There has been a great increase of registration during recent years, for the income has risen steadily from Rs. 6,000 in 1897 to nearly Rs. 8,600 in 1901.

Stamps.

A table given in the appendix shows the annual receipts from stamps of all kinds since 1890.† It will be seen that

* Appendix, tables XIII and XIV.

† " table XII.

there has been a fairly constant rise since 1896, but this is due in part, as also in the case of registration, to the influence of the settlement, during which the revenue and especially the partition work of the ordinary courts was practically suspended. The increase has been most noticeable under the head of court fee and copy stamps. Otherwise the figures are sufficiently explanatory of themselves and call for no further comment.

Post office.

The head post office of the district is at Sultanpur. The list given in the appendix shows that at the present time there are in addition 12 postal sub-offices and 27 branch offices, all of which are under imperial management, and two branch offices at Bilwai in Aldemau and Tikar in Amethi under the control of the district board and supported by the district dâk cess. This makes a total of 42 post offices in all. Postal arrangements on a somewhat limited scale were established soon after the Mutiny; they were, however, almost entirely restricted to the conveyance of the mails to and from the outlying tahsils and police stations, and the extension of regular postal communication throughout the interior was deferred till the first regular settlement, being one of certain specific objects for which provision was then directed to be made. The settlement officer was charged with making the requisite arrangements, the main principles laid down being that the tahsil and thana officials should be relieved of postal duties as far as possible, and that a system of independent rural offices should be established, ensuring a delivery in every village. The working of the scheme was entrusted at first to the district officer, but in 1871 the control and management was formally transferred to the Chief Inspector of Post offices in Oudh. The change was effected gradually; at first there was only one imperial office at Sultanpur, and 15 rural offices. In 1874 four of the latter—those at Dostpur, Jagdispur, Raipur, and Musafirkhana—were made imperial, and this change has been continued to the present day. In 1902 the cost of the imperial establishment was Rs. 1,460, as against Rs. 410 for the district dâk. In that year the post was carried by foot runners on all roads except that to Raipur, whither a dâk gári runs regularly. There were 49 runners, traversing a distance of 274 miles in carrying the mails to and from the out-offices, whereas in 1874

the number of miles of dâk line was only 94. Every village in the district is visited by a postman at least twice a week. The arrangements of 1902 will be somewhat modified with the opening of the railway from Fyzabad to Allahabad, as this will dispense with a number of runners along the main road. At present the railway is only utilized to a small extent at Amethi and at Bilwai. Connected with the postal arrangements is the post office savings bank. In 1901 there were 1,258 accounts opened in the district, and the amount in balance was Rs. 48,461.

Municipality. Local self-government occupies a somewhat unimportant place in the administration of Sultanpur. Act XX of 1856 is nowhere in operation in the district, and, besides the usual district board, there is only the municipality of Sultanpur. Some mention has been made of the latter in the article on the town of Sultanpur, and details of the income and expenditure since 1890 will be found in the appendix.* The chief source of income is an octroi tax on imports. The board consists of thirteen members, of whom ten are elected, two are nominated by Government, and one, the Deputy Commissioner and chairman, holds his seat by virtue of his office.

District board. The district board is of the usual character. It was created in 1884, taking the place of the old district committee, which was founded in 1871. It consists at present of 17 members, of whom 12 are elected, three being returned from each tahsil, and five, comprising the Deputy Commissioner and sub-divisional officers, hold their seats *ex officio*. The work of the board is of a very varied nature. It includes the medical arrangements, education, cattle pounds, the local work of the civil veterinary department, the upkeep of local roads and ferries, and the management of the annual exhibition at Sultanpur. Most of these have been already dealt with in earlier chapters, and it only remains to mention education, perhaps the most important function of the board, and the working of the cattle pounds. Details of the board's income and expenditure since 1891 will be found in the appendix, so that further remarks are needless.†

* Appendix, table XVI.

† " " XV.

Education. A list of all the schools supported or aided by the district board will be found in the appendix. The most important is the high school at Sultanpur, the only institution at which English is taught. This school was founded in 1862, and has steadily improved. In 1870 there were 168 scholars on the rolls, and in 1901 the number had risen to 217. The number of schools and scholars will be seen in a separate table.* The apparent decrease in the number of pupils at the secondary schools is due to the fact that in 1901 the pupils in the lower classes of such schools were for the first time included under primary education. The figures show a distinct progress, both in male and female education. In 1874, besides the Sultanpur school, there was only one middle school, at Jagdispur, and 114 others, with a total attendance of 4,607 students. In 1890 there was a considerable decline, the total number of schools being only 76, with 3,033 pupils. During the following ten years both figures were more than doubled, but the increase was more apparent than real, being chiefly due to the system of extending grants-in-aid to the indigenous village schools, which was introduced in 1896. It is impossible to state the number of these indigenous schools, as most of them are very small, and they crop up and disappear very rapidly. They are, however, of considerable importance, and evidence of their presence and influence will be seen in dealing with the general literacy of the district, the census figures showing results which do not at all correspond with the increase in the number of state supported schools. At the present time there are only four schools of the middle vernacular type; these are located at Hasanpur, Dostpur, Jagdispur, and Sultanpur. Female education is on the increase, but most of the girls are taught in the private schools. There are government schools for girls at Sultanpur, Dostpur, and Hasanpur.

Literacy. At the last census of 1901 the returns showed that of the total population only 2·08 per cent. were literate, a very low figure that is only surpassed by Hardoi and Kheri of all the Oudh districts, in which the percentages are 1·8 and 1·79 respectively. More than this, there appeared to have been an

* Appendix, table XVIII.

actual decline in education since 1891, for then the proportion was given at 2·65 per cent., although in 1881 it was very much lower; but this is probably a merely temporary phenomenon, as there has been a very large increase in the number of pupils in the schools of the district during the last few years. All the same, it must be admitted that Sultanpur is among the most backward of all the districts of the United Provinces in this respect. Taking the literate males, we find a percentage of 4·1 to the total population, as against 4·6 in 1891 and 3·7 in 1881. Female education has done much better. In 1891 Sultanpur came last on the list with only five literate females in every 10,000; at the last census the figure had risen to 11, which is a fair proportion for Oudh, although considerably below the provincial average. The proportion of literacy is much higher in the case of the Musalmans than the Hindus, the latter being more generally agricultural: the respective figures are 4·79 per cent. and 3·99 for males, and ·21 and ·09 per cent. for females. The language of literacy is mainly Hindi. Urdu is chiefly learnt by the Musalmans, very few of whom know any Hindi, while the converse applies to the Hindus. English education is very backward, and Sultanpur is only superior in this respect to Basti, the number of males literate in English being only nine per 10,000, while female education in English is unknown. Here, again, the Musalmans are very much better equipped than their Hindu brethren, in the proportion of 19 to 8 for every 10,000 of the male population. There has been much progress in this direction, for in 1891 there were only three males literate in English per 10,000.

Cattle pounds.

The cattle pounds of the district number at present 15 in all, and are under the control of the district board except that at Sultanpur itself, which belongs to the municipality. In the Sultanpur tahsil they are located at Kurebhar, Jaisinghpur, Kurwar, and Dhamaur, the last having been started in April 1902; in Amethi at Raipur, Gauriganj, and Piparpur; in Kadipur at the tahsil headquarters, Dostpur, and Lambhua; and in Musafirkhana at the headquarters, Jagdispur, Bazar Shukul, and Bazar Baldi Rai, the last named dating from September 1903. It thus appears that there is a cattle pound at every police

station, as well as at a few other localities where the need for such institutions has become apparent. The income from these pounds is credited to the district board, and the amount will be seen in the appendix.*

* Appendix, table XV.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY.

Legendary.

OF the early history of the district nothing is known with certainty, though ancient sites are found in many places. Popular legend connects most of these either with episodes in the life of Rama and his family or with the Bhars, who appear to have been autochthonous here. It was at Dhopap in the village of Rajapati, pargana Chanda, that Rama obtained purification* after killing Ravan, and the same evening he performed the *dipadanam* ceremony at Dera close by, and slept at Harsen, another village in the neighbourhood. Close to Sultanpur on the Gumti is Sita Kund, where Sita bathed as she accompanied her husband on his self-imposed exile. The place is still of local importance for the bathing fairs held there in Chait and Kartik. The old city of Sultanpur on the right bank of the Gumti is said to have been called Kusapura, or Kusabhavanapura, till its conquest by the Muhammadans, and the name is derived from that of Rama's son, Kusa, who is locally believed to have founded it. Sir A. Cunningham has identified † this site with the Kia-shi-po-lo of Hiuen Thsiang, but could find no trace of the remains described by the Chinese pilgrims, and suggested that they might be found at Mahmudpur, a village about five miles north-west of Sultanpur, where there is an ancient mound. Apart from the fact that nothing has ever been discovered at Mahmudpur or the old site of Sultanpur to corroborate the identification, there are several positive objections to it. The first syllable of the transliteration of the name by Hiuen Thsiang is *kia*, which usually represents an original *kā*, more rarely *kă* and never *ku*. The second syllable, *shi*, generally represents *shī*, and the whole name is evidently meant for Kashipur. Sir A. Cunningham also relied on the distance given from Kausambhi,

* The same story is connected with Nimkhar in the Sitapur district.

† The Buddhists, C. A. S. R., I, 313.

the last place visited by the pilgrim. As, however, this distance of 700 *li* is the same as that given in the *Life of Hiuen Thsiang* as the distance between Prayag (Allahabad) and the city (not the kingdom) of Kausambhi, and the latter place lay south-west from both Prayag and Kashipur, it is obvious that Sultanpur cannot represent the latter. Cunningham gives the distance from the north bank of the Ganges opposite Allahabad to Sultanpur as 66 miles, while as a matter of fact it is only 54 or 55. There can be no doubt that remains of the Buddhist period exist, as, for example, at Mahmudpur mentioned above, and at Raipur, Tikri, Shahgarh, and Bitha in pargana Amethi, which local tradition ascribes to the Bhars. Another story traces the foundation of Bikhar, close to Dhopap, to Vikramaditya of Ujain. Ten miles west of Sultanpur lies a group of villages—Bhanti, Narhai, Dhamaur, Sambhar, and Sanichra—which abound in fragments of broken Brahmanical and Jain statues, while at Musafirkhana there is an interesting group of ruined brick temples, which from their style have been provisionally assigned to the tenth century.

The Bhars.

At the coming of the Musalmans the district was probably held by the Bhars, subject to the control of the king of Kanauj. The sway of the latter seems only at times to have extended into the interior, and probably the district was at that time composed of a number of semi-independent Bhar principalities. At all events, it appears that the Bhars were left in undisputed control of the district after the downfall of Jai Chandra of Kanauj in 1192 A.D. Of this strange aboriginal race but few traces remain, unless we agree to share the common belief of the people, who ascribe to the Bhars every ancient mound and fort, and every ruin built of brick that possesses any superficial claim to antiquity. That they were powerful cannot be doubted ; the hatred in which they were held both by Rájput and Musalman is a sufficient proof of this, and further testimony to their power is added by the stories of Rájput leaders taking service under the Bhar chieftains, and of the long ill-success that attended the efforts of the Khilji Sultán to capture the town of Kusapura, a feat that was only accomplished in the end by stratagem.

Their disappearance.

In this district, and perhaps more than in any other part of Oudh, we find numerous instances of the displacement of the

Bhars by isolated founders of Rájput families. These stories have such a curious resemblance to each other that in many cases this fact alone exposes them to doubt. The general form of the account is that a stray Rájput takes service under a Bhar chieftain, displays so much ability that he acquires the sole control of his affairs, and then treacherously slays his master in order to possess himself of his dominions. The history of Sultanpur is the history of several clans, and in giving an account of these it will at once appear how improbable is the story of their origin. It is sufficiently strange that the Bhars should have been apparently exterminated. It is still more wonderful that after these many unfortunate experiences they should have continued to entrust their property to aliens, and that at a time when they were a common object of enmity to both Rájputs and Musalmans. I know of no instance where a Musalman acquired property in the above manner from a Bhar, and this in itself lends support to the hypothesis that many of the so-called Rájput clans have a somewhat intimate connection with the Bhars of the olden days, and that the change of status from Bhar to Rájput was in accordance with the Brahmanic theory, which was then crystallizing into the caste system as it now exists. The inference, however, is far from conclusive and rests only on probability.

The Musalman conquest.

There is no mention of Sultanpur or of any place in this district in the story of Saiyid Salar and his crescentade. This tract appears to have remained in the secure possession of the Bhars for a much longer period than many of the neighbouring districts. If the Bhar chieftains were subordinate to anyone, it was to the Hindu rulers of Manikpur, and after the overthrow of the latter they seem to have been altogether independent. The Musalman Sultáns of Delhi established the provinces of Manikpur and Oudh at an early date, but we find no reference to Sultanpur by the Musalman historians. Mr. Millett * quotes a local tradition that the town, the last stronghold of the Bhars, was taken by a stratagem, very similar to that employed by Sher Shah at Rohtas, by Ala-ud-din Ghori. This monarch he considers to be the great Ala-ud-din Khilji, so that the conquest of

* Settlement report, page 31.

Sultanpur could not have taken place till the beginning of the fourteenth century. The Khilji Sultán was undoubtedly governor of Oudh at one period, but the whole story is lost in antiquity. It is unfortunate that the mosque in the old town of Sultanpur, which lies on the north side of the Gumti, bears no inscription, for its erection is generally supposed to be contemporary with the founding of the town. There are considerable difficulties in the way of accepting Ala-ud-din Khilji as the conqueror. In the first place, Muhammad-bin-Sam, or Shahab-ud-din as he is commonly known, reduced not only Kanauj, but Benares and Ajodhya. Jaunpur, too, had fallen,* so that it is unlikely that the strong fortress of Sultanpur should have remained so long untouched. Secondly, the story goes that the attention of the Sultán was first turned to Kusapura by the murder of two Saiyids, Mahmud and Ala-ud-din, horse dealers from Kirmán, and that this Sultán was no other than Muhammad-bin-Sam. Further, the old family of the Sultanpur Qazis possess a *farmán* which bears the date 626 *Hijri*, and consequently belongs to the reign of Altamsh. Another tradition ascribes a large well on the bank of the Gumti to Arslan Khan, a governor under the slave kings. If the author of the *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri* could go with a force from Ajodhya to Karra in the reign of Ala-ud-din Masaud, it is almost impossible to suppose that Sultanpur was still the capital of a Bhar principality.† Muhammad Ghori is constantly styled Ala-ud-din Ghori in ancient legends all over these provinces. The mistake may be due to the greater impression made at a later date by Ala-ud-din Khilji, or possibly to confusion with the uncle of Muhammad, Ala-ud-din Jahansoz of Ghazni, in whose name the conquest of Hindostán was originally undertaken. Lastly, the advent of the Bachgotis is universally ascribed to Muhammadan influence, and this influence was wielded by Shahab-ud-din.

It has been suggested that Oudh was never absorbed by the Musalmans in the early conquests as were the more accessible lands of the Duab. This is certainly the case in many

* *Calcutta Review*, 1865.

† E. H. I., II, 343.

districts of Oudh, and the long continued supremacy of the Bhars in Sultanpur may afford another instance of the theory. The tradition of the Qazis, however, states that Hasan Mahmud was actually governor of Sultanpur in the days of Altamsh, and that his jurisdiction extended over 1,400 villages and reached to Jaunpur. Similarly, his brother, Muhammad Hasan, was governor of Jais at the same time.

The clan histories.

From the Musalman conquest the history of the district resolves itself into a series of detached accounts. We have, in the first place, the history of the Musalman government of the district as a whole, and the stories of the three great clans of Bachgotis, Bandhalgotis, and Bhale Sultáns. It is quite impossible to give a consecutive and comprehensive account of all these together, especially as these clans were divided up into several families at an early date. Consequently I have been compelled to give separate histories of the clans in the account of the various taluqas. All these histories are practically distinct, and have, as a rule, no relation to one another. I have accordingly confined myself in this chapter to giving in a consecutive form all that we know of the general history of Sultanpur.

The early Sultáns.

After the reduction of Sultanpur we have a gap in the history of Sultanpur for about three centuries. This period was, however, one of great importance to the district, for at this time the foundations were laid of the power of the great Rájput clans which now divide the country among themselves. The district was still partitioned between the governments of Oudh and Manikpur, and as it lay off the main routes, it is only natural that it should have escaped the notice of the early historians.

Jaunpur.

In the year 1394 A.D. Muhammad-bin-Firoz deputed his Wazir, Khwaja Jahan, to the government of Jaunpur, and invested him with the title of Malik-us-sharq, at the same time extending his authority over the lower Duab and the provinces on the left bank of the Ganges. In the same year the Wazir threw off his allegiance to Delhi and assumed the emblems of royalty. Thus Sultanpur formed a part of the Jaunpur kingdom, and so remained till the defeat of Barbak by Sikandar

Lodi. This change of sovereignty does not seem to have produced any marked effect on the internal history of the district; and Ibrahim Shah alone of the Sharqi dynasty remains in local traditions. This monarch figures among the most ardent of the propagators of the faith of Islam, and is said to have converted numbers of Rájputs whose Musalman descendants are still to be found in Sultanpur. It is probable that Ibrahim in the course of his many campaigns passed through the district on more than one occasion. Numbers of his coins and those of his successors have been found in the neighbourhood of Dhopap on the Gumti, where stood the old fort of Shahgarh.

Babar. The downfall of the Jaunpur kingdom does not seem to have been more actively felt in this part of Oudh than its erection; nor did anything of note occur during the Lodi rule. The Mughals, too, in their first invasion do not seem to have troubled Sultanpur, although the story goes that Tilok Chand of Hasanpur was converted by Babar: this, however, is said to have occurred at Allahabad. It is probable, however, that the whole story is a myth, as we read of Bachgotis with Musalman names before the establishment of Mughal power.

Sher Shah. The temporary overthrow of Humayun by Sher Shah is of more importance. Hasan Khan of Hasanpur undoubtedly managed to ingratiate himself with Sher Shah, and this fact is in a large degree responsible for the aggrandizement of the family. The Suri king, too, left his mark on the district in the shape of numerous fortresses, of which we shall hear more later in the account given of the district in the reign of Akbar. There can be no doubt that Sher Shah was responsible for many of the administrative measures and reforms, the credit for which was assumed by the great Mughal, who only continued the plan inaugurated by Sher Shah.

Akbar. In the days of Akbar Sultanpur formed one of the constituent mahâls or parganas of the Sarkár and Subah of Oudh. Neither the Sultanpur mahâls, however, nor the Sarkár, nor even the Subah of Oudh, included the whole of the tract at present known by the name of Sultanpur. The whole of the eastern and much of the southern and western portions of the present district belonged not to Oudh, but to the Sarkárs of Jaunpur and

Manikpur in the Subah of Allahabad. Many of the Akbari maháls admit of immediate and certain identification with the parganas of the present time, but with regard to others there is ample room for doubt. Mr. Millett made a careful investigation of the subject, and his conclusions are of considerable value, although the information is in many respects incomplete.

Mahál Sultanpur.

Beginning with the maháls of Sarkár Oudh, we find that the Sultanpur mahál corresponded roughly with the present pargana of Miranpur. The cultivated area was 75,893 bíghas and the revenue 38,32,530 *dams*. This mahál, however, did not include the whole of Miranpur, as the southern portion forming the mahál of Kathot belonged to Sarkár Manikpur in the Subah of Allahabad. There was a brick fort at Sultanpur, and the mahál maintained a force of 200 cavalry and 7,000 footmen. It was then, as now, held by Bachgotis.

Mahál Bilahri.

The Bilahri mahál of the *Ain-i-Akbari* is now included in the pargana of Baraunsa. It was then a small pargana, having a cultivated area of 15,859 bíghas and paying a revenue of 8,15,831 *dams*. There was a brick fort at Bilahri, and the military force consisted of fifty horsemen and 2,000 infantry. This mahál also belonged to the Bachgotis. It seems probable that a considerable portion of the present pargana of Baraunsa belonged to the Sultanpur mahál. The pargana is still known by the name of Sultanpur-Baraunsa, and the junction of the names is not new, for Sultanpur Bilahri is given as the name of the place where Shahbaz Khan fought with Masum Khan Farankhudi in 986 *Hijri*.*

Kishni and Sathin.

The present pargana of Jagdispur was composed of the two maháls of Kishni and Satanpur, which remained separate until 1750. They take their names from the old town of Kishni and Sathin, or Satanpur, on the Gumti, at both of which places there were brick forts. Kishni had then a cultivated area of 25,674 bíghas, and paid a revenue of 13,39,286 *dams*. It is stated to have been held by Rájputs, and maintained a force of 1,400 footmen. Satanpur was a much larger mahál, having 80,154 bíghas of cultivation with a revenue of 16,00,741 *dams*. The military force was 300 horse and 4,000 foot. The mahál

* *Ain-i-Akbari*, I, 400.

was held by Bais, newly converted to Islam, Bachgotis, and Joshis. The only remaining mahál of the Oudh Sarkár which now lies in the Sultanpur district was Thana Bhadaon, a small tract which apparently corresponds with the present pargana of Asal. There is still a village called Bhadaon in this pargana, which formerly gave its name to a tappa of pargana Sultanpur. The Bachgotis were then, as now, the prevailing clan. The cultivated area was only 8,703 bíghas, and the revenue 4,27,509 *dams*, but none the less the mahál maintained a force of 1,000 footmen.

Amethi and Isauli.

Of the Sarkár of Lucknow, with its 55 maháls, only two now lie in the district of Sultanpur; these were Amethi and Isauli. The Isauli mahál seems to have comprised the two parganas of that name. There was a fort of burnt brick on the banks of the river Gumti, a force of fifty cavalry and 2,000 foot. The mahál was then held by Bachgotis and other Rájputs. It had a cultivated area of no less than 1,670,093 bíghas, and paid a revenue of 42,08,046 *dams*. Amethi, or Garh Amethi, seems to have corresponded with the pargana of that name, but it had only a cultivated area of 4,756 bíghas and paid a revenue of 18,00,000 *dams*. It was held by Rájputs called Bahmangotis, who undoubtedly are the same as the Bandhalgotis of the present day. There was a brick fort at Amethi and a military force consisting of 250 horse and 550 foot. In the reign of Shah Jahan the pargana was held in the jágír by Ahmad Beg Khan the nephew of Nur Jahan, but it is possible that this refers to Amethi of the Lucknow district. In later days it belonged to the Sarkár of Manikpur, having been probably transferred on the resumption of the jágír.

Gaura Jamun.

The present pargana of Gaura Jamun then belonged to the Akbari mahál of Jais, which formed part of the Manikpur Sarkár. Jais is one of a very few parganas which have been broken into several smaller divisions since the days of Akbar. Its dismemberment has in great measure followed the course of history of the Kanhpurias. That it commenced before 1775 is manifest from the mention of Simrauta in a treaty of that year. The only other portion of Manikpur that now lies within the Sultanpur district is the small pargana of Kathot, already referred to,

Kathot.

which corresponds to the southern portion of Miranpur. There was a brick fort at Kathot, and the country was held by the Bachgotis. The cultivated area was only 9,456 bíghas and the revenue 5,14,909 *dams*. In spite of its small area, it maintained a force of forty cavalry and 1,000 infantry.

Chanda and Aldemau.

The remainder of the district, consisting of the parganas of Chanda and Aldemau, lay in the Jaunpur Sarkár of Allahabad. Both Chanda and Aldemau were mahâls of Akbar, and both were held by the Bachgotis. Chanda had a cultivated area of 17,590 bíghas assessed at 9,89,286 *dams*, and Aldemau an area of 46,888 bíghas and a revenue of 30,99,990 *dams*. The military force in Aldemau was fifty cavalry and 3,000 foot and in Chanda twenty horse and 3,000 infantry. Chanda appears to have been detached from the Jaunpur Sarkár by the treaty of 1775, but at the same time its size was reduced by the separation of taluqa Singhramau, which remained in the hands of the British Government.

The Nawáb Wazirs.

For about two centuries after Akbar the district continued to be divided between the Subahs of Allahabad and Oudh. Saadat Khan, the first of the Lucknow dynasty, was transferred from Agra to Oudh on account of the unsettled state of that province, which was in some measure due to the independent attitude adopted by Mohan Singh, Rája of Tiloi. Mohan Singh was defeated and slain, and the other chiefs speedily tendered their allegiance to Saadat Khan. Now Mohan Singh's property really belonged to the Subah of Allahabad, and he only came into contact with Saadat Khan because he had attempted to annex Inhauna and other parganas in Oudh, and thus owed fealty to Saadat Khan as well as to the subahdar of Allahabad, although he withheld it impartially from both. As a matter of fact, Saadat Khan had no concern with Jais, which still included Gaura Jamun, nor with Chanda. It was not till the reign of his successor that they ceased to be subject to a separate government, when Safdar Jang, after engaging in a civil war with his sovereign, only consented to make peace on condition of receiving Allahabad as well as Oudh. After Safdar Jang's death the inheritance was divided, and Allahabad and Oudh were for a time held separately by Shuja-ud-daula and Muhammad

Safdar Jang.

Quli Khan. The former recovered Allahabad, which had been ceded to the Emperor in 1765, by the treaty of 1775, and it was not till the Subah of Allahabad was finally broken up that Jais, Chanda, and Kathot came to be considered a part of Oudh.

Saadat Ali Khan. Saadat Ali Khan abolished the old division into subahs and sarkárs, substituting for them nizamats and *chaklas*—a system which continued in existence till annexation. Sultanpur thus became the headquarters of a nizamat, which extended from the Ghagra on the north to the Allahabad district on the south, and from Jagdispur on the west to the boundary of the province on the east. The *chaklas* were four in number, and were known as Sultanpur, Aldemau, Jagdispur, and Partabgarh.

The Názims. From 1793 to 1856 there were no less than 27 názims of Sultanpur, but several of these held office twice, and others were in charge for a very short time. Among them there are several notable names. Sital Parshad was názim from 1794 to 1800. Mir Ghulam Husain held Sultanpur from 1812 to 1814, and again from 1818 to 1823. Rája Darshan Singh ruled the district from 1828 to 1834, and also from 1837 to 1838, but he never seems to have inaugurated in this district the system he carried into such terrible effect in Bahraich. His son, Man Singh, held the nizamat from 1845 to 1847, being succeeded by Wajid Ali Khan and Agha Ali Khan, of whom the latter was názim from 1850 to annexation. Sleeman says but little of the state of the district at that time, only mentioning that the government was unspeakably bad, and that Rája Man Singh had managed to acquire a large number of villages in his usual method. The great landholders seem to have established themselves so thoroughly that, so long as they paid the ordinary demands, the revenue officials thought it more prudent to leave them alone.

The Mutiny. Annexation passed off very quietly in 1856, and nothing troubled the district till the Mutiny of the following year. Up to 1837 the Sultanpur military force consisted of a regiment of native infantry and a detachment of artillery, but in that year the latter were withdrawn, and thereafter till annexation there were no guns or cavalry of any kind.* At annexation the force

* Sleeman, I, 186.

was considerably increased. The station was commanded by Colonel Samuel Fisher, and the garrison consisted of his regiment, the 15th Irregular Horse, the 8th Oudh Irregular Infantry under Captain W. Smith, and the 1st Regiment of Military Police, commanded by Captain Bunbury.* Apprehending a mutiny of the troops, Colonel Fisher sent off the ladies and children on the night of the 7th of June to Allahabad under the charge of Dr. Corbyn and Lieutenant Jenkins. They reached Partabgarh in safety, but they were there attacked and plundered. Three of the party, Mrs. Goldney, Mrs. Block, and Mrs. Stroyan, with their children, were separated from the rest and were taken to the fort of Madho Singh of Amethi, where they were kindly treated and conveyed to Allahabad. The rest found refuge with a neighbouring zamindar, and after being joined by Lieutenant Grant, the Assistant Commissioner of Partabgarh, were escorted in safety to Allahabad.

Events in Sultanpur.

On the 9th of June the troops rose in mutiny, and Colonel Fisher was shot by a man of the Military Police after endeavouring to reduce them to order. He died very shortly afterwards, and the troopers then attacked and killed Captain Gibbings, the second in command. Lieutenant Tucker, the adjutant, escaped and found refuge with Rája Rustam Sah of Dera, where he was joined the next day by Captain Bunbury, Captain Smith, Lieutenant Lewis, and Dr. O'Donel. Hence they were conveyed under a native escort to Benares. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. A. Block, C.S., and the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. S. Stroyan, crossed the Gumti and took refuge with one Ghulam Maula, the servant of a Pathan zamindar named Yasin Khan. Hence they endeavoured to escape, but were followed by a mob to the river. Seeing the crowd threaten them, Mr. Block fired his pistol at the nearest man and plunged into the river and was drowned. Mr. Stroyan was then shot dead on the spot.

After getting rid of their officers the mutineers then sacked and burned their houses. The three regiments then marched to Lucknow, but, hearing of the discomfiture of the 3rd Military Police, they turned off to Daryabad and proceeded to Bara Banki. In Sultanpur itself tranquillity reigned for some time.

* Gubbins, 137.

The people had taken but little part in the insurrection and were alarmed at the course events had taken. One Mehndi Hasan was appointed názim, and began to raise new levies from the soldiers of the disbanded regiments of the Company. During the progress of the Mutiny the Rája of Dera remained consistently loyal. He not only sheltered the fugitives for a fortnight, indignantly refusing to obey an order of the Fyzabad maulvi to give them up, but after their arrival at Benares he kept up constant communication with the British, aiding the Jaunpur authorities, garrisoning their posts, collecting supplies, and later on assisting the Gurkhas and other forces of the British Army. When Mr. Carnegy was in charge of the Jaunpur Intelligence Department, he offered to re-establish the British rule if that officer would go to Dera. Lord Canning did not allow him then to accept the offer, but some months after Mr. Forbes was deputed to that duty. On the other side of the district Madho Singh of Amethi, after rescuing the fugitives and sending them to Allahabad, actively espoused the rebel cause: the same course was taken by Rája Husain Ali of Hasanpur, who subsequently took a leading part in the battle of Sultanpur, and by the Kanhpurias and Bhale Sultáns. The Gurkhas reached Jaunpur from Azamgarh on the 8th of September 1857, and British rule was established there from that date. Hearing of the activity of Mehndi Hasan, whose headquarters were at Hasanpur, Colonel Wroughton marched with the greater part of his force along the Lucknow road and met the rebels at Chanda, where he defeated them on the 31st of October, killing their leaders and capturing two guns. Mehndi Hasan, however, continued to hold the west of the district with 16,000 men, and with this force threatened Jaunpur. The district remained quiet till news came of the arrival in February 1858 of Jang Bahadur and his Gurkhas. The inhabitants of Sultanpur fled in alarm with all their movable property, and in a single day the whole town was deserted. The Gurkhas, finding the place empty, entered it and completed its ruin by pillaging whatever was left. The villagers then came and pulled down the timbers of the houses, selling them to the camp for fuel. At the end of February 1858 General Franks arrived at Sultanpur from Jaunpur, which he had quitted on the 19th. On the way he

had encountered serious opposition. He had left Jaunpur on the day that Jang Bahadur had joined hands with Brigadier Rowcroft, who had been operating to the north of the Ghagra. His force consisted of the 10th, 20th, and 97th Regiments, six Nepalese battalions under General Pahlwan Singh, two field batteries and some other guns, but his cavalry consisted of only 38 mounted policemen known as the Benares Horse. The enemy under Mehndi Hasan and his lieutenant, Bande Hasan, consisted of some 18,000 men. On the 19th of February Bande Hasan was found at Chanda, their main position being the fort and the lofty sarai which had been loopholed for musketry. General Franks stormed the place, capturing six guns, and followed the rebels through and past the village. Towards sunset he halted, but Mehndi Hasan with his main army appeared on the left front; whereupon the general immediately attacked and routed him. He then bivouacked for the night, and the next day he halted in order to allow his baggage to come up. News came in that the rebel leader intended to bar his progress by making a wide circuit to the left and occupying the jungle and fort of Bhadaiyan, nine miles off along the old Lucknow road. But Franks' sagacity was as conspicuous as his energy. At daybreak on the 21st, having drawn up his force in order of battle as if he were going to attack the enemy in front, he allowed his whole baggage to file away past his right rear towards a village situated halfway to the fort, where it had been announced that he intended to halt. But he pushed the baggage rapidly through it, and withdrew without being noticed: his advance guard, who overtook the baggage, crossed the ravine, and seized the fort just before the enemy. Thus forestalled, the rebel leader proceeded by a long détour towards Sultanpur, where he determined to dispute the further progress of the English. The rebel force numbered 25,000 men with 25 guns, and was commanded by Mirza Ghafur Beg, an artillery officer who had been sent from Lucknow.

Battle of Sultanpur.

The enemy's position was very strong. His line was posted on a plain behind one of the deep ravines that drain into the Gumti, and was a mile and a half in length. His left rested on the Sultanpur bazar; the centre was drawn up behind the ruins of the

police lines; and his right was covered by the rising ground in front of the village and strong masonry sarai of Badshahganj. The principal battery was placed near the point where the Lucknow road crosses the ravine; while six guns were in the sarai and three on the extreme right. All along the ravine were groves of trees, and the bed throughout was deep, especially towards the river. At six o'clock on the morning of the 23rd of February General Franks marched from his camp, and three hours later his cavalry caught sight of the enemy's outposts near a village on the high road. He immediately formed for battle and drove in the outposts across the ravine. As, however, he was screened by a thick belt of trees, he determined not to attempt a frontal attack; and, having ascertained that the ravine could be crossed by the line of the Allahabad road, he proceeded to turn to the left, keeping out of sight and fire. When his force debouched from the wood the rebels opened on him with their heaviest guns, but all the shots fell short. The general instantly deployed his line and sent his skirmishers on ahead with the light guns close to the enemy's position on their right. The lead was taken by Lieutenant McLeod Innes of Residency fame, who first secured a gun which the enemy were abandoning and then rode up alone to the second gun, shot the gunner as he was applying the match, and remained at his post under a heavy fire till assistance reached him. For this act of surpassing gallantry he was awarded the Victoria Cross. The gun being captured, the British lines advanced gradually and drove the enemy from the different points of the position to the deep ravine which here swept round to their rear, cutting off their retreat. The advance was checked by the five guns of the central battery, but the skirmishers, led by the general in person, rushed upon the guns and captured them after a severe hand-to-hand fight. The rebels then fled in all directions, and could not be pursued for lack of cavalry: but their camp, 21 guns, and all the ammunition fell into the hands of the victors. The general halted after this successful action, and the same evening he was joined by the Lahore Light Horse and the Pathan Horse under Captain Balmain. On the afternoon of the 24th Lieutenant Aickman with the Jullundur cavalry reached the camp after a ride of 40 miles.

On the 25th of February 1858, General Franks resumed his march from Sultanpur along the Lucknow road. On the morning of the 1st of March, just as the column was about to leave camp, Lieutenant Aickman, who was in command of the advanced picquets, heard that a body of 500 rebel infantry, 200 cavalry, and two guns was encamped three miles off the high road on the banks of the Gumti. He had only 100 men, but, sending a trooper at full gallop to the general to ask for the cavalry and guns, he assaulted the enemy forthwith. A fierce fight ensued, Aickman being himself severely wounded in the face while engaged single handed with several of the rebels. His troopers, however, beat them off, and, vigorously pressing the foe, drove them over the river and captured the two guns. For his dash and courage Aickman was rewarded with the Victoria Cross. Advance on Lucknow.

General Franks then advanced again, and, having left at Sultanpur his Gurkhas to join the main force under Mahárája Jang Bahadur, marched straight to Lucknow, where he joined Sir Colin Campbell on the 4th of March. The Gurkha advanced guard under General Kharak Bahadur, accompanied by Captain Plowden, reached Sultanpur in the first week of March, and thence advanced along the Lucknow road. They arrived at Musafirkhana on the 5th, and a mile and a half beyond that place found the enemy occupying the banks of the Kandu nala under the command of the názim, Mehndi Hasan. The British artillery soon silenced the single gun of the enemy, and the Gurkhas rushed the position, driving the rebels in confusion, and inflicting a loss of nearly six hundred killed and one gun captured. The force encamped at Jagdispur and thence marched to Lucknow. When the fall of the capital became imminent, the rebels began to move eastward, but they were caught by Sir Edward Lugard a short distance north of Sultanpur and thoroughly defeated. During the summer of 1858 the district was still in a state of disorganization. On the 8th of October Colonel Kelly marched from Azamgarh and established himself at Dostpur. Sir Hope Grant about the same time reached Sultanpur, and thus the whole of the east was secured. In the beginning of November Sir Hope Grant marched to Jagdispur, and thence *viâ* Jais to Ateha in Rai Bareli. Rája Madho Singh was then shut up in his fort at The Gurkhas.

Amethi, and on the 4th of November Lord Clyde, who had arrived at the Sai from Partabgarh, called on him to surrender, stating that his lands and property would be secured to him; but the Rája, though desirous to submit, was afraid of the sepoys with him. On the 9th the main army reached within three miles of the fort, while Sir Hope Grant and Brigadier Wetherall invested the north and south faces. The next day the Rája submitted, and his troops escaped during the night. The fort was taken and destroyed, and Brigadier Pinckney was directed to establish the headquarters of the Sultanpur district at that place, while the army marched westwards into Baiswara. On the 17th of November Sir Hope Grant marched from Rai Bareli on his way for the Ghagra, and left Brigadier Horsford at Jagdispur. The latter came across the flying force of Rána Beni Madho and drove it in confusion across the Gumti. Sultanpur meanwhile had been held by the 53rd Regiment, and this was replaced after the clearing of the district by the right wing of the 54th.

Re-occupation.

When order was restored in Oudh, Lieutenant J. Perkins was appointed Deputy Commissioner. Orders were given that the old town should be abandoned and destroyed, while the new Sultanpur was erected to the south of the river. For a short time a detachment of a British regiment was stationed here; and the recollection of the fact is now perpetuated by its lines having given a name to a tract now demarcated as a separate village known as Gora-bárik, or the barracks of the white troops. In 1861 the whole military force was removed, and Sultanpur ceased to be a cantonment.

The Qazi family.

Shortly after re-occupation an enquiry was set on foot in order to discover the murderers of the civil officers. In consequence of this the Qazis, who were the direct descendants of Hasan Mahmud, who is alleged to have been appointed by Altamsh, were imprisoned on false evidence. Their trial lasted for two years, but they were finally acquitted, though in the meantime their lands, amounting to twelve villages in all, had been confiscated and conferred on the Dera Rája and others. It was decided, however, that the property confiscated during the rebellion could not be restored, and thus the old taluqa of Ishaqpur ceased to exist.

Since the Mutiny the history of Sultanpur is practically a blank. The new town has sprung up and is in a thriving condition, and is likely to show still further development with the completion of the railway from Fyzabad to Allahabad. Mention has been made elsewhere of the famines and other calamities which have fallen upon the district; of the fiscal history and the various settlements of the land revenue; and of the growing prosperity of the people and the various internal reforms. Subsequent history.

GAZETTEER

OF

SULTANPUR.

DIRECTORY.

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SULTANPUR.

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CONTENTS.

ALDEMAU, *Pargana* ALDEMAU, *Tahsil* KADIPUR.

A small village, with a population of 416 inhabitants. It is important only as giving its name to the pargana. Tradition says that it was founded by a Bhar chieftain named Alde, but the Bhars have disappeared long since and the village is now the property of the Rájkumars. Aldemau is situated about two miles south-west of Kadipur, and at a short distance from the left bank of the Gumti, in latitude 26° 9′ north and longitude 82° 22′ east. Little remains of the ancient town; its ruins and those of the fort of its Bhar founder are traceable, but are mere rubbish heaps. It is said to have been destroyed by the Sharqi kings of Jaunpur, but nothing is known of the event. The remains of many Musalman tombs are to be seen here, and among them those of Sheikh Makhdum Maruf and Juriya Shahid acquired considerable local importance for many years, though now they lie neglected and forgotten. The former lived in Aldemau when it was at its zenith, and there he was buried. A large fair used to be held on the anniversary of his death, but this has long been discontinued. The tomb of Juriya Shahid was long visited by those afflicted with ague, but it has fallen into disrepute for over a century.

ALDEMAU *Pargana*, *Tahsil* KADIPUR.

This pargana lies on the eastern boundary of the district. On the north it is separated from Fyzabad by the Majhui stream; on the east lie the districts of Azamgarh and Jaunpur, the latter also forming the greater part of the southern boundary. To the west are the parganas of Baraunsa and Chanda. It is of very large area and of irregular shape. According to the returns of the last survey, it contains 399,001 acres or 311 square miles, and is divided into 475 villages. Formerly it belonged to the Fyzabad district, of which it was considered the most fertile,

and was undoubtedly the largest, pargana: it was transferred to this district in 1869.

The river Gumti flows along the southern border, and drains all that portion of the pargana. It flows for the most part in a well defined bed, and does little damage. In the western portion the land in the neighbourhood of this stream is cut up into ravines, but elsewhere the bank of the river is only characterized by light and sandy soil. The Majhui in the north is, as a rule, an insignificant stream, but occasionally in the rains it swells into a torrent. The only other stream is the Mangar, which forms part of the eastern boundary and flows off into Jaunpur. The centre of the pargana is characterized by a number of depressions, of which the most important are the Ahda, Palia, Gulpur, Mustafabad, and Domanpur jhils. These are used for irrigation, but in wet seasons they occasionally do much damage. The soil is very largely clay: about half is classed as *manjhar*, and the *pálo* area is large, amounting to over 28 per cent. The principal crops are rice in the *kharif*, and barley, gram, and peas in the *rabi*. The irrigated area is large, amounting to 52 per cent. of the land under cultivation. Wells and tanks are used for this purpose in about equal proportions, the number of the former having very largely increased of late years. The Mangar and Majhui streams are also requisitioned to a small extent.

Of the total area, 115,759 acres are cultivated, the proportion being 58·2 per cent. of the entire area of the pargana. This is the amount recorded at the time of the last settlement, and shows an increase of 16·4 per cent. on the corresponding figure of thirty years ago. The amount of culturable waste is 8,907 acres, but there is little hope of much extension. It would be, in fact, a cause for some regret if much of this waste were broken up; 4·5 per cent. being none too large a proportion to serve as pasture for the village herds. Only 3 per cent. of the whole area is under groves. The revenue demand is Rs. 2,61,506, which falls at the rate of Rs. 2-4-2 per cultivated acre and Re. 1-5-0 over the entire area. The chief cultivating classes are Brahmans, Thakurs, Ahirs, Kurmis, and Musalmans. High castes prevail, cultivating 38,304 acres, as against 35,723 acres held by

low caste tenants. The rates vary, but not to any great extent. The highest is, as usual, paid by Muraos, who hold on an average at the rate of Rs. 8-11-5 per acre, while the lowest rate is that of the Kayasths, who pay Rs. 3-11-1; but the latter are not found in any great numbers. Brahmans pay Rs. 4-11-2 per acre. Under-proprietors are numerous, being found in 288 villages out of the total of 475 that constitute the pargana. Their holdings are, as a rule, small, and the rents paid by them nominal. The amount paid to the proprietor varies *ad libitum*: often it is as much as 50 per cent. of the profits plus the government demand and cesses—a proportion that has proved the ruin of many of this class.

The population is dense, being at the rate of 600 to the square mile: at the last census it amounted to 185,995, of whom 174,663 were Hindus and 11,331 Musalmans. In 1869 the total was recorded as 187,308, but at that time the area of the pargana was greater. In 1881 it had consequently fallen as low as 169,392, to rise again to the present level in the following ten years. The Brahmans of Zafarpur, Hasthna, Soraya, Monan, and some other villages are Barwars or professional day thieves. They go to distant places to commit theft, and take their children with them, the latter being regularly trained to steal. They frequent large assemblages, such as fairs and marriage parties, and while the elder men remain at a distance, the children are sent to get what they may find. When they manage to obtain an article, they speedily pass it from hand to hand and then disappear. If any of them are caught, the men at once come up and interfere in their behalf, saying that it was a childish mistake, and thus taking the boys away. They never commit burglary or theft by night.

The chief towns are Dostpur and Kadipur, the headquarters of the tahsil and a police station: but the population is purely agricultural, and there is no trade, and no bazar of any importance. There are four markets in all—Dostpur and Dera, belonging to the Rája of Dera, Lachhmanpur, and Kalianpur, where there is a considerable cattle mart.

The pargana is fairly provided with means of communication. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway traverses the eastern

portion, near the Azamgarh boundary, but is of little use, as the only station within the pargana, Bilwai, lies far from any market. Several roads radiate from Dostpur in the north, turning to Sultanpur on the west, and Akbarpur and Malipur on the north and east. A cross road from Dostpur to Kadipur leads to Chanda, and on to Allahabad: it is largely used by pilgrims resorting to Ajodhya. A road traverses the pargana from west to east, from Sultanpur to Baraunsa, and on through Kadipur to Bilwai station. There are several other fourth class tracks.

The bulk of the proprietors are Rájputs, among whom the Rájkumars occupy a very predominant position. Brahmans come next, followed by Kayasths and Pathans, the last named being chiefly found at Hamzapur and in the neighbourhood of Dostpur. The tenures are mainly *taluqdari*, as much as 54 per cent. belonging to the great estates. Of the rest 16 per cent. is held in single and joint *zamindari*, and 30 per cent. by the coparcenary bodies. The chief taluqdars are the Rája of Dera and his kinsmen of Nanemau, Meopur-Dhaurua, and Meopur-Dahla. The history of these and of the other Rájkumar proprietors has been given in chapter III, as also of the chief coparcenary estates in dealing with the castes and clans, Brahmans, Kayasths, Pathans, Sakarwars, Kachhwahas, Raghubansis, and others.

The history of the pargana is in fact the history of these families. In early days, it is said, the Bhars ruled here; their old sites are to be seen in many places. One of their leaders named Alde is said to have founded Aldemau on the high left bank of the Gumti. It is also stated that the pargana was divided into ten tappas or mahâls, known as Haveli, Sarwan, Rohiawan, Bewanna, Harai, Makraha, Jatauli, Karaunda, Katghar, and Imlak. The story goes that during the Bhar rule various strangers came and were appointed to the management of these tappas. Thus Jagnag Rai, a Raghubansi of Ajodhya, came hither, followed by one Bawan Pande, and settled in Harai. Then came Sripat Rána, Sakarwar, a horse merchant from Fatehpur Sikri, and occupied Makraha. Then Man Singh, a Bais of Baiswara, settled in Hamidpur, which, however, was not a tappa, and founded a colony, which remains intact to this day. After this came Johpat Singh, Ujainia, and took Rohiawan:

he is the father of the Ujainia Rájputs of the pargana. Then Kedar Shukul arrived, and received Imlak, and was followed by Sarwan Tiwari, who took the tappa that bears his name. Next came Dhudhar, the Upaddhia, who was located in Katghar; and then Mutkar, a Pande, who took over Haveli. The Kurmis of Bewanna can hardly be considered immigrants, and have not even a tradition to this effect. Thus these people established themselves under the Bhars, who were always too lazy to rule, and gradually ousted their patrons, and so they were the persons from whom the Musalman conquerors took the revenue engagements. In the course of time the Sakarwars and Raghubansis outstripped the other parties and began to absorb the lands of their Brahman and Kurmi neighbours. But then the Rájkumars came from over the Gumti, and by degrees gained the supremacy throughout the pargana. The Musalmans came later, probably in the days of the Jaunpur kingdom, the first traditionally being Saiyid Shuja Kirmani, who drove out the Bhars. In the days of Timur came Sheikh Makhdum Maruf, the holy man of Aldemau, and founded Hinduabad and several other places with a similar termination; but after the death of Aurangzeb the descendants of the Saiyids and Sheikhs found the Rájkumars too strong, and migrated to Gorakhpur, Patna, and elsewhere. The Musalmans now own eight whole villages and portions of twelve others in the pargana.

Besides the now deserted shrines at Aldemau, there are several sacred places in the pargana, at which fairs are held, a list of which will be found in the appendix. The chief are, Dera, separately described; Hamidpur, the home of the Bais, where there is a well known shrine of Debi; Mansapur, Aheta, Bharonadi, and Begethua. At Aheta is the family idol of the Sakarwars, Karre Deo, a stone image brought from Fatehpur Sikri, and here the clansmen assemble yearly on the first Tuesday in *Jeth.* At Mānsapur lived Damar Das, a Raghubansi, who turned *faqír:* he was succeeded by Nihal Das, who also acquired fame and built a tank, into which he poured water from all the well known Hindu bathing places and made it very holy. Bathing fairs are held here twice a year, in *Chait* and *Kartik*, and large numbers come to do honour to the shrine of Damar Das.

Bharonadi is sacred to the name of Dharmangat, a descendant of Mutkar, the Pande; he was murdered by the Rájkumars, who lost the village. The martyr's memory is honoured yearly in *Kuar*. Begethua contains a temple of Hanuman. His shrine was lost for many centuries, but over a hundred years ago a Bairagi named Ram Parshad Das of Ajodhya found it, and the place has since gained a great reputation, the country folk considering it only second to Ajodhya itself: the great fair is held in *Sawan*. In the same place are two tanks, called Makri Kund and Hatia Haran. When Hanuman was sent to get the charmed herb from the Himalayas to heal Lachhman's wound, he tarried here on his way and bathed in the Makri Kund, whither Makri, a fairy of the court of Indra, had been relegated in the form of a tadpole. His magic touch restored the fairy, who proved of great assistance to Hanuman, for he wanted to kill Kalnima, the uncle of Rawan, who had been sent to stop him. He feared the sin of Brahmanicide, but he no longer desisted when Makri told him he could gain absolution by bathing in Hatia Haran. This he did.

AMETHI *Pargana, Tahsil* AMETHI.

This large and important pargana occupies the south-western corner of the district, being bounded on the south by the district of Partabgarh, on the east by Asal and Miranpur, on the north by Musafirkhana and Gaura Jamun, and on the west by the Rai Bareli district. In shape it is nearly quadrangular, with an area of 191,689 acres or 299 square miles. The pargana has been held for many generations by a single clan of Rájputs, the Bandhalgotis. The chief landowner is the Rája of Amethi, while almost the only others are the taluqdar of Shahgarh and a few Bandhalgoti communities. In the north along the Gaura Jamun borders a few villages are owned by the Kanhpuria taluqdar of Bhawan Shahpur. An account of the Bandhalgotis and their estates will be found in chapter III. The population in 1901 numbered 176,493 souls. There has been little increase since 1891, but at the previous census the number of inhabitants was only 159,618. Musalmans numbered only 9,343 persons in 1901—a very low proportion for Oudh.

The pargana is remarkable chiefly for the enormous stretches of barren *úsar* soil. A popular saying runs : *Gar na hota Amethi úsar, Rája hota deota dusar,* which being interpreted is: "If there had been no *úsar* in Amethi, the Rája would be a second deity." The non-assessable area in 1902 amounted to over 59,000 acres or 30·8 per cent. Another noticeable feature is the large grove area, covering 12,140 acres or 6·3 per cent. The predominant growth is *mahua:* mango groves are comparatively rare. The Rája is the owner of almost all the groves in his estate, and a regular tree tax is collected in the same way as rent. The cultivated area is 96,000 acres or 50·2 per cent. There has been a large increase of cultivation since the time of the first regular settlement, amounting to nearly 6 per cent.

The soil of the pargana is of but average quality. The *goind* area is small, being in all only 12 per cent.: on the other hand, the outlying and poorer soil classed as *pálo* reaches the high figure of over 30 per cent.—a fact which is no doubt due in great measure to the amount of *úsar*, portions of which are occasionally cultivated in a tentative fashion with but little result. About half the cultivated area is irrigated in ordinary years, tanks and wells being employed to about an equal extent. The number of masonry wells has, as everywhere, very largely increased during the past thirty years, and there are now about 3,500 of them. Tanks and swamps abound in the north-west portion towards Gaura Jamun, this tract lying low and being subject to floods. The principal stretches of water are the Naya jhil and the Rája-ka-bandh, which have already been described in the district account.

The principal rabi staples are barley, wheat, and pulses, while in the kharif rice forms two-thirds of the whole harvest. Very little sugarcane or poppy is grown, probably on account of the class of cultivators. High caste tenants, Brahmans and Thakurs, cultivate more than half of the arable land, paying a low rate, varying from Rs. 6-10-4 to Rs. 2-7-1 per acre. Next come Ahirs and Muraos. The latter are excellent cultivators, and hold nearly all the best land, but pay enormous rents, averaging nearly Rs. 11 per acre in the best part of the pargana.

About 15,000 acres are held by under-proprietors and occupancy tenants, while owners cultivate roughly 10,500 acres.

The present revenue demand is Rs. 2,66,805, giving an incidence of Re. 1-6-0 per acre over the whole area, and Rs. 2-6-0 for each acre of cultivation. At the summary settlement the jama was Rs. 1,67,720, and at the first regular settlement Rs. 2,17,576, which shows a very large enhancement on each occasion.

Communications are good. The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes through the pargana, with stations at Raipur-Amethi and Gauriganj, at both of which places thriving bazars are growing up. They are both administered under the Village Sanitation Act, which was extended to them in 1900.

From Gauriganj roads branch off to Jais and Sultanpur, both partly metalled, while other unmetalled lines lead to Jagdispur, Musafirkhana, and Raipur. The metalled road from Rai Bareli to Sultanpur passes through Raipur, and good unmetalled tracks lead to Lalganj, Lambhua, and Partabgarh.

The Rája of Amethi has done good work in metalling the roads near his residence, Rámnagar, about two miles from Raipur. Rámnagar is a prosperous little village: as also are Bhatgawan, in the north-west corner, and Shahgarh, at both of which markets are held.

AMETHI *Tahsil.*

This is composed of the two parganas of Amethi and Asal, which have been separately noticed at length. For an account of the physical aspect of the sub-division the reader is referred to the pargana articles. The tahsil is fortunate in possessing a railway, as the Amethi pargana is traversed by the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, which has stations at Raipur-Amethi and Gauriganj, at both of which places there are flourishing bazars. Roads are numerous and good. A metalled line runs from Sultanpur to Amethi, and a second road branches west from this at Dhamaur in the Sultanpur tahsil, running to Gauriganj and thence parallel with the railway to Rai Bareli. This road is metalled for part of its length. From Gauriganj a road goes to Amethi

and on to Partabgarh, with camping grounds at Gauriganj and Amethi, where there is also a bungalow. Other roads run from Amethi, one of them leading south to Salon in Rai Bareli, and the other to Piparpur and Chanda. From Gauriganj three minor tracks branch off to Jamun and Jagdispur, to Musafirkhana, and to Kurwar through Aliganj on the Lucknow-Jaunpur road.

The extreme east of Asal is traversed by the Allahabad-Fyzabad road and railway. There is a bungalow at Tirsundi and a station named Piparpur, but situate at a short distance from that place.

Besides Gauriganj and Raipur, the only places of any importance in the tahsil are Rámnagar, the home of the Rája, a fair sized flourishing village, and Piparpur, the capital of Asal and a police station. Bhatgaon is a decaying market place in the north-west corner of the tahsil, and Shahgarh, a thriving village and the residence of a taluqdar, is possibly worthy of mention.

For purposes of criminal jurisdiction the tahsil is divided into the police circles of Gauriganj, Raipur, and Piparpur. In addition to these, 30 villages in the north belong to the Musafirkhana circle. Pasis are numerous throughout the sub-division, and give a considerable amount of trouble from time to time.

The whole of the tahsil belongs to the munsifi of Musafirkhana.

The tahsil possesses an anglo-vernacular school at Rámnagar, supported by the Rája, by whom it was built as a Victoria memorial. It teaches up to the middle standard. There are 18 vernacular primary schools and 13 indigenous schools supported by Government with grants in aid. The most important of these are those at Raipur, Gauriganj, Piparpur, and Bhatgawan.

The population of the tahsil in 1901 numbered 217,207 persons, of whom 106,583 were males and 110,624 females. Hindus very largely predominate, as Musalmans numbered only 11,008. The most numerous castes are Brahmans, 33,783, Ahirs, 32,806, and Chamars, 20,348. Next to these come Thakurs, who belong chiefly to the Bachgoti and Bandhalgoti clans. Other

well represented castes are Kurmis, Koris, Muraos, Kahars, Pasis, and Gadariyas. Most of the Musalmans are of low caste, being chiefly Gujars, Dhunas, and Darzis.

The population is almost wholly agricultural, and there are no manufactures of any importance whatever. There are numbers of Banias at the large bazars of Gauriganj and Raipur, but fully seven-eighths of the population are engaged in agriculture or the management of land.

ASAL *Pargana, Tahsil* AMETHI.

This small pargana lies east of Amethi and north of Patti in the Partabgarh district. The area is 66 square miles or 44,886 acres, of which 22,235 acres or 50 per cent. are cultivated. Of the remainder 2,524 acres are under groves. There are 97 villages, of which 83 belong to the Bachgotis, whose original seat in Oudh lies a few miles south in Patti. Seven villages are owned by the Bilkhar Chhattris, the predecessors of the Bachgotis, and all the villages except two are owned by zamindars. The two *taluqdari* villages are Mangra, belonging to the Rája of Hasanpur, and Amarpur, belonging to Babu Surajpal Singh of Antu in Partabgarh. Of the rest 67 are *bhaiyachara* mahàls, 16 are held in joint *zamindari* tenure, five in perfect *pattidari*, and seven under the imperfect *pattidari* system. The Government demand under the present settlement is Rs. 52,296, being at the rate of Re. 1-4-0 per acre of arable land. This moderate assessment is no doubt necessary, considering the nature of the population, high castes being in an unusual proportion. At the summary settlement the revenue was fixed at Rs. 36,893: this was followed by a demand of Rs. 42,560 at the first regular settlement. The steady growth of the revenue points to the material prosperity and development of the pargana, although the amount of *úsar* precludes any further large extension of cultivation.

The only village of any importance in the pargana is Piparpur, the capital, where there is a police station and a small bazar. Other markets are at Durgapur and Tirsundi on the high road. This, the main, road from Allahabad to Fyzabad, that passes through Sultanpur, skirts the eastern boundary of this pargana,

and till recently formed the sole means of communication with the outside world, save for a fourth class track leading to Amethi, and continuing eastwards from Piparpur to Lambhua. There is a bungalow and encamping ground at Tirsundi. The Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway, now in process of completion, passes through the east of the pargana, running parallel to the main road, and has a station at Piparpur.

The population at the recent census of 1901 numbered 40,714, being at the rate of 616 to the square mile. Musalmans are few, amounting to no more than 1,665 or 4·1 per cent. In 1881 the total was 39,116, which rose to 42,247 in 1891—a figure that was probably abnormal, as was the case throughout the district. The cultivating classes are mainly Brahmans, Thakurs, and Ahirs. The rents are high, varying from Rs. 11-4-0 paid by the few Muraos to Rs. 4-11-9 paid by Thakurs for the poorer soil. The general average for the whole pargana is somewhat over Rs. 7 per acre.

The chief crops are rice, *juár*, and *bájra* in the kharif, while in the rabi the lead is taken by barley, followed by wheat, gram, and peas. Sugarcane is not largely grown, and the area under this crop amounts to only 2 per cent. of the cultivated acreage. This is probably in part accounted for by the fact that the *goind* area is very small, not amounting to more than 8·5 per cent. Irrigation extends to about half the cultivated area. It is carried on by means of the many wells, and also from the tanks and jhils, of which the most important are the Bhojpur lake and the Kotwa jhil.

The pargana was formerly called Mangra Martha: it was taken possession of by Asl Rai, son of Bariar Singh, the leader of the Bachgotis, who called it after his own name. It is now frequently called by the name of Tappa Asal.

The Bachgotis of Asal have apparently always lived as a coparcenary body. Their traditions go back to a time when a single share was represented by six thousand *bíghas*, but now it has sunk, owing to the minute sub-division, to about 3·4 acres. The principal estates are those of Tirsundi, Kalianpur, Piparpur, and Bhadar. In character they are indolent and apathetic, but Mr. Millett tells a story as an illustration of their turbulence and

audacity: "On the arrival of a new government official among them, they pointed out him the tombs of various of his predecessors, disapproval of whose rule they had testified by successful armed resistance; and, as an appropriate comment on this cheerful occasion, requested him to carefully observe those monuments, and bear their import well in mind in the administration of his office!"

BANDHUA KALAN, *Pargana* MIRANPUR, *Tahsil* SULTANPUR.

A large village, lying six miles west of Sultanpur, and half a mile south of the Lucknow-Jaunpur road, in latitude 26° 16′ north and longitude 82° east. It belongs to the Rája of Hasanpur, whose home lies about a mile to the north. A narrow track connects Hasanpur with Bandhua, and leads on to Dhamaur on the Rai Bareli road. It is a very good village, level, but with several depressions, and a fertile soil, with ample means of irrigation. It is noteworthy as being the seat of the only manufacture in the district, that of brass and *phúl* ware; but the trade is declining, owing to the inferiority of the design and the high prices charged by the Thatheras, who are naturally being undersold by dealers from elsewhere. The trade is still, however, of considerable local importance. There is a substantial bazar here, with well built houses, some of them adorned with carving, which gives an air of prosperity to the place: it is known as Husainganj and stands to the east of the town near the Lucknow road. It would be a great boon if the half mile of road connecting Bandhua with the outer world were widened and metalled, for the existing track is very bad in the rains. Large fairs are held here in May and September, in honour of Baba Sahaj Ram, a famous Nanak Shahi *faqír* who lived here, and whose tomb is in the village to the west of the main site. The *sangat* or shrine is tended by the best known Hindu *mahant* in the district: he enjoys the endowment, secured by some under-proprietary rights in this and some neighbouring villages. The *mahant* lives in Bandhua, with a large establishment of disciples. The nearest school is at Hasanpur. The population in 1901 numbered 2,526, of whom 667 are Musalmans. Banias are strongly represented.

BARAUNSA, *Pargana* BARAUNSA, *Tahsil* SULTANPUR.

A large scattered village, lying on the road from Sultanpur to Dostpur, in latitude 26° 15′ north and longitude 82° 14′ east, about 11 miles from the former and two miles from the boundary of the pargana, to which it gives its name. It was originally composed of 12 hamlets, and hence obtained the name of Baraunsa. It has a population of 1,384 inhabitants, according to the returns of the 1901 census, most of whom are Shukul Brahmans, to whom the village belongs, being held on imperfect *pattidari* tenure, with the exception of the Ayubpur mahál on the west, a property of 60 acres owned by a banker of Hasanpur. Musalmans number but 53. A lower primary school was opened here in 1896, in a building provided by the headman. The camping ground is well known by the name of the Paturia Bagh, being half-way between Sultanpur and Kadipur. In the southern half of the village there is a series of swamps, which occasionally overflow and do considerable damage. On the whole, the village is a fair one, but the land on the northern border and in the south is light and poor.

BARAUNSA *Pargana, Tahsil* SULTANPUR.

This pargana forms the northern half of the Sultanpur tahsil, being separated from Miranpur by the river Gumti, which forms the southern boundary. On the north lies the district of Fyzabad, and on the east it is bounded by Aldemau, while the Isauli pargana closes it in on the west. Like the two last mentioned parganas, Baraunsa once formed part of Fyzabad, and composed a portion of the Bharthipur tahsil of that district. It was transferred to Sultanpur in 1869.

In its general aspect the pargana consists of high land with a firm, loamy soil except in the east, where the level sinks and the soil becomes stiffer, with a tendency to clay. Besides the Gumti, the only streams are the Majhui in the north, which hardly affects this pargana, and the Jamwaria nala, which flows into the Gumti. Along the latter river the land is often broken by ravines: there is very little tarái, and consequently but small fear of floods. There are several depressions, not deep enough to be called lakes, the chief of which are the Raidaha, Naraiyan, and

Sita Kund. All of these are liable to do damage in wet seasons. The total area is 167,775 acres or 262 square miles. Of this, at the time of settlement, 101,067 acres, or nearly 60 per cent., were cultivated, a very high proportion. Although there is room for a still further extension of the area under the plough, it is to be deprecated, as the margin left for pasturage is small. The area occupied by groves was 10,704 acres or 6·4 per cent., a figure that shows an appreciable decrease in the last thirty years. Irrigation extends to about 40 per cent. of the cultivated area. The settlement returns under this head are valueless on account of the nature of the season of record. Wells and tanks are used, the former somewhat predominating. There are nearly 3,000 masonry wells, about a third of which have been constructed within the last thirty years.

In the kharif rice constitutes nearly three-quarters of the whole harvest. Sugarcane is grown to the extent of about 7 per cent. of the autumn crop, and *juár* occupies about the same position. In the rabi peas and gram come easily first, occupying about 58 per cent. of the sown area, followed by wheat and barley.

The cultivating body is chiefly represented by Brahmans, Thakurs, Kurmis, and Ahirs. Of these Kurmis naturally pay the highest rent, from Rs. 8-3-6 to Rs. 4-5-9 per acre according to the quality of the land. Thakurs pay the least, their rent-rate per acre varying from Rs. 6-4-2 to Rs. 2-11-6, a figure that betokens a general low average. The revenue demand now amounts to Rs. 2,19,095, as against Rs. 1,44,202 at the summary settlement, and Rs. 1,81,474 at the first regular settlement. The present incidence is Rs. 2-3-9 per acre of cultivation, and Re. 1-5-0 over the whole area.

The proprietary body is chiefly composed of Khanzadas, Brahmans, Bachgotis, Rájkumars, Raghubansis, and Chauhans. Thakurs, as a whole, greatly predominate. The Brahman element is represented by the Mahárája of Ajodhya, who owns the Bharthipur estate. There are 362 *taluqdari* maháls out of a total of 600. Of the rest 123 are held in single or joint *zamindari*, and 151 belong to coparcenary bodies, who chiefly hold in imperfect *pattidari*. Besides the Mahárája of Ajodhya, the chief taluqdars are the Bachgotis of Kurwar and Samrathpur, the Khanzadas

of Hasanpur, Maniarpur, and Gangeo, and the Gargbansis of Khapradih and Sihipur. Of these only Samrathpur, Khapradih, and Gangeo are situated in this pargana, and the others belong mainly to the neighbouring pargana of Miranpur, while Sihipur lies within the borders of Fyzabad. Gangeo is a Bachgoti Khanzada estate, consisting of 23 villages and four portions, and paying a revenue of Rs. 14,814. The present taluqdar is Muhammad Abd-ur-Rahman Khan, who is descended from the Hasanpur stock. Samrathpur is an offshoot of the Kurwar estate, and is at present held by a lady, the Babuain of Walipur. This estate, which should in time return to Kurwar, consists of seven villages and four portions. It is hopelessly encumbered.

The story of how the Gargbansis obtained their share of the Maniarpur estate is told in chapter III. The Baraunsa portion of their holdings consists of the mahále of Churma, belonging to the Thakurain of Khapradih, and Lakhecha, a part of the Sihipur taluqa. Both were for some years under the Court of Wards, but were released in December 1900. Churma consists of 32 whole villages and 26 pattis, while Lakhecha is composed of 24 villages and 17 pattis. The profits of both are small owing to the amount of sub-settlement, and little can be done to improve the properties. For the account of the Bhadaiyan estate, see the article on that village and also chapter III.

Communications are very good. There is no railway, but the metalled road to Fyzabad bisects the pargana from south to north, crossing the Gumti by an old pile bridge near Sultanpur. There is an encamping ground and a police station at Kurebhar, where a smaller road crosses it, leading from Jaisinghpur to Haliapur. From Sultanpur a road leads to Baraunsa and Kadipur, part of which is metalled. An unmetalled road also branches off the main road to Akbarpur in the Fyzabad district. Besides these there are several minor tracks. The pargana will soon have the benefit of the Fyzabad-Allahabad Railway, which will run north from Sultanpur to Kurebhar and so into the Fyzabad district.

Since the destruction of old Sultanpur there have been no towns in the pargana. Bharthipur was once a tahsil headquarters, but it is now quite insignificant. Chandaur, Maing, and Majhwara

are large Thakur villages on the river bank. Baraunsa, the capital of the pargana, is merely a large village of Brahman agriculturists. The population of the pargana at the census of 1901 was 163,110, of whom 80,349 were males and 82,761 females. Musalmans numbered 48,308 or about 13 per cent., a rather high proportion for this district. Previous enumerations gave totals of 138,286 in 1881 and 157,010 in 1891, which shows a high rate of increase that has been fully maintained of late years.

The pargana was known by the name of Bilahri in the days of Akbar, and this name survived till annexation, the general name then being Baraunsa *urf* Bilahri.

BAZARSHUKUL, *Pargana* JAGDISPUR, *Tahsil* MUSAFIRKHANA.

An old village in the extreme north-east of the district, situated on the road from Inhauna to Rudauli in Bara Banki, in latitude 26° 36′ north and longitude 81° 35′ east. It is on the very borders of the Bara Banki district, and close to the confines of Rai Bareli and Fyzabad. A second road runs east and joins the Rai Bareli-Fyzabad metalled road about seven miles from Jagdispur. Bazar Shukul lies in the revenue mauza of Mawaiya Rahmatgarh, an excellent village in a very prosperous condition, in spite of the enormous rents. It contains a police station and a market. The population in 1901 numbered 3,336, of whom 285 were Musalmans. Banias are the preponderating Hindu caste in point of numbers, but the village entirely belongs to Shukul Brahman pattidars, who bought it some time ago from Bais Thakurs. The bazar is an important one, and a considerable trade of varying kind is carried on, as well as in mauza Dhanesar Rájput, an adjoining village, belonging to the Pali estate, where is a flourishing hide and sugar market. This remote corner was formerly the headquarters of one Bhure Khan, a notorious freebooter.* It is still a very turbulent neighbourhood.

BHADAIYAN, *Pargana* MIRANPUR, *Tahsil* SULTANPUR.

A village with an encamping ground on the Lucknow-Jaunpur road, lying at a distance of 10 miles south-east of

* For the full history of this man see Sleeman's *Tour in Oude*, II, 262—279.

Sultanpur and two miles south of the right bank of the Gumti, in latitude 26° 10′ north and longitude 82° 11′ east. Bhadaiyan is the headquarters of a joint Rájkumar taluqa, and is said to be the cradle of this clan. The present owners are Babu Lachhman Parshad Singh, with 1½ shares consisting of 25 villages and 16 portions, and Babu Bishnath Singh, who holds one share composed of 21 villages and 9 portions. Most of the property lies in pargana Baraunsa. Two whole villages and parts of three others are held in sub-settlement. The owners have in former years eked out their profits by indigo making, but the business has not prospered of late. The property of Babu Lachhman Parshad Singh was for some years under the Court of Wards, who kept the estate solvent. The other share is, however, heavily encumbered, and as a civil decree has been obtained against the owner, the disintegration of the property is imminent. The old fort of the Rájkumars, known as Garhi Kandai Bakhsh, stands to the west of the main site.

A small share in the village belongs to Babu Ugarsen Singh, taluqdar of Meopur Dhaurua, but it has been mortgaged to a Brahman money lender of Bamhangaon.

The village consists of eight hamlets, and had in 1901 a total population of 2,464, of whom 230 are Musalmans. There is a flourishing upper primary school here, which is strongly supported by Babu Lachhman Parshad Singh. The Bhadaiyan encamping ground is about a mile off to the south-east along the Jaunpur road. To the west of the village stood a large jungle, where the rebel forces in 1858 made a stand when Oudh was being pacified. This has since been altogether reclaimed, and is now moderately good and slightly undulating land. A large watercourse runs right through the main site, draining northward into the Gumti; it is bridged where the road crosses it. Except on its immediate banks, the north of the road has a fair amount of level ground. Towards the east it begins to undulate, and this feature of the landscape goes on getting more defined till the high ridge is reached, and the low semi-khadir plot beyond in the north-east, fringed by the river. The soil here is light and sandy and the crop uncertain. Nearly one-fourth of the cultivated area of the village is with Maha-Brahmans, who pay

insufficient rents. Six masonry wells, and over sixty earthen ones, are used for irrigation. Earthen wells last for eight or ten years.

CHANDA, *Pargana* CHANDA, *Tahsil* KADIPUR.

This village, which gives its name to the pargana, lies on the road from Lucknow to Jaunpur, at a distance of 25 miles from the district headquarters, in latitude 26° 4′ north and longitude 82° 20′ east. There is a military encamping ground here, but nothing else of importance. A cross road runs from Partabgarh through Chanda to Kadipur. The village consists of six mahâls, all belonging to Rájwars, and contains, together with Partabpur Kamaicha, the adjoining village, a population of 1,406 inhabitants, who are chiefly Brahmans and Thakurs. The bazar was formerly a district board *sarai*, but as such it proved unprofitable, and was sold to the taluqdar of Kathra, a village some two miles to the north-west, who converted it to its present use. Chanda was well known in Mutiny history, and before, as one of the minor seats of administration in this district. A chakladar lived here, and the site of his fort, to the south-east of the main village, is now nazúl property. The place also gives its name to the Jaunpur pargana of Chanda.

CHANDA *Pargana, Tahsil* KADIPUR.

This pargana lies in the south-eastern corner of the district, being separated from Aldemau on the east and north by the river Gumti; to the west lies the Miranpur pargana of the Sultanpur tahsil; while on the south the boundary is formed by the districts of Partabgarh and Jaunpur. Eight villages belonging to the pargana lie within the confines of the Jaunpur district, two being at a distance of two miles from the border, while the other six lie about ten miles from it.

The total area consists of 83,740 acres or 130 square miles. In appearance it is fairly level, draining for the most part towards the Gumti, in the neighourhood of which river the soil is sandy and cut up by ravines. To the south-west there is a watercourse, composed of a chain of swamps, which runs south into Partabgarh. In the south there is also the Khub nala, which flows into the Gumti. There are several large jhils, the chief

being that of Holapur in the eastern portion, while the most important of the others are the Beldauri, Lambhua, and Amrupur swamps. Generally speaking, the soil in the northern half of the pargana is loam, except in the neighbourhood of the river, where it inclines to *bhúr:* to the south of the Jaunpur road the prevailing element is clay. About three miles south of the Gumti, in the village of Dewar, *multáni matti*, used for dyeing cloth, occurs in some quantity. The village lies on the bank of a rain-stream, and the earth is found in a layer of about six inches in thickness at a depth of three feet.

Of the total area 50,100 acres or nearly 60 per cent. is cultivated, and 2,148 acres or 25·6 per cent. is unculturable waste. Groves cover 4,723 acres or 5·6 per cent. of the total area. There is a good deal of *úsar* in the pargana, and it is improbable that it will ever be broken up. The principal crops here grown are rice and *juár* in the kharif, and in the rabi barley, pulses, and wheat. A fair amount of sugarcane is grown. The principal cultivating classes are Brahmans, Thakurs, Ahirs, Kurmis, and Muraos. High castes preponderate, and pay a considerably lower rate, which ranges in the case of Brahmans from Rs. 6-3-4 to Rs. 3-6-6 per acre, while Muraos pay rent ranging from Rs. 9-6-8 to Rs. 7-4-7 according to the nature of the land. Means of irrigation are plentiful, and as much as 54·9 per cent. of the cultivated area is watered in ordinary years. Masonry wells are comparatively scarce, but earthen wells abound; the greater proportion, however, of the irrigation is effected from tanks and jhils.

The revenue, as fixed at the recent settlement, is Rs. 1,19,505, the incidence being Re. 1-6-10 per acre over the whole area, and Rs. 2-6-9 per acre of cultivation,—a rate that betokens good soil and a high standard of husbandry. At the summary settlement the jama was fixed at Rs. 63,783, and in 1873 at Rs. 1,00,235.

There are 290 villages in the pargana, sub-divided into 537 mahâls. Of these 249 are held by taluqdars, and 190 by coparcenary bodies, chiefly on the imperfect *pattidari* system. There are 98 *zamindari* mahâls. Thakurs hold over 90 per cent. of the pargana. They are nearly all Bachgotis, of the Rájkumar and

Rájwar clans. Next to them come a few Kayasths and Brahmans.

The total population in 1901 was 79,455, of whom only 6,040 were Musalmans. This shows a large decrease in the last ten years, for, though the total in 1881 was only 76,790, in 1891 it had risen to 85,229.

The metalled road from Lucknow to Jaunpur passes through the pargana, with an encamping ground at Chanda, the pargana capital, but which is only a small village. A third class road runs from Partabgarh to Chanda, continuing its course to Kadipur. From Dhopap on the Gumti two tracks lead to Lambhua, the police station, and Chanda.

There are no towns in the pargana. The chief places are Munipur, which is practically in the Jaunpur district, a thriving little bazar with a number of sugar refineries. Rámgarh, Shiugarh, and Lambhua are large villages, but they are only noticeable for their population. There is an important fair at Dhopap, a bathing place in mauza Shahgarh on the Gumti. Ráma, on his return from Lanka to Ajodhya, here stopped to bathe in the Gumti, and to wash away the sin of Brahmanicide incurred in the achievement of his victory over Rávana. The place, having thus become sanctified, attracts large crowds of pilgrims, who assemble here in *Jeth*, at the Dasehra, and again in *Kartik*. The place is noticed separately.

Another sacred place is Paparghát, where a fair is held in het months of *Kuar* and *Chait* in honour of Mari Bhawani, whose image wrought such havoc among the forces of Safdar Jang, the Nawáb Wazir. The story goes that, when the Nawáb openly sounded the drum of rebellion against the enfeebled Emperor of Delhi, he set out to build a city at Paparghát. The Emperor, hearing of this, sent him a robe of honour, carefully wrapped up in a parcel. Inside was found the image of Mari Bhawani, which the Emperor had selected as an appropriate gift. Forthwith the whole army of the Nawáb was smitten with cholera, and the place was abandoned to the goddess. The unfinished walls of Safdar Jang are still to be traced here. There is no temple, but the centre of sanctity is a *ním* tree, where the goddess is said to reside.

At Arjunpur in the south-west of the pargana is a large ruined fort built by Islam Shah. Little more than the foundations now exist. It is said to have been called Makarkola, and there is still a village known as Sarai Makarkola close by. At Bikhar near Dhopap there is an ancient mound, the remains of a town said to have been built by Vikramaditya, who is here worshipped as a hero. There is a fragmentary statue, which is much venerated, ascribed to Vikramaditya.

The taluqdars who hold property in this pargana reside elsewhere for the most part. The chief are the Rája of Dera in Aldemau, the taluqdars of Nanemau and Meopur Dahla in Aldemau and Bhadaiyan in Miranpur. The Rámpur taluqa is a small property belonging to Rájwars, and is now under the Court of Wards. Another taluqa is Garabpur, held for nearly seventy years by an old Durgbansi lady, who married the Rájwar owner and was left a widow at 12, and managed her property herself with considerable success. She died in 1897, leaving no will. The estate was given to Sheoraj Singh, a Durgbansi Thakur of Partabgarh, a relation of the Thakurain, under Act I of 1869. Partabpur is another small taluqa, composed of two villages and a large number of coparcenary mahâls. These three estates are all the ancestral property of the Rájwars, who are practically confined to this part of the district. They are the descendants of Bariar Singh, the Bachgoti chief, whose eldest son was Gunghe Singh, the founder of the Rájwar clan. He was the elder brother of the founder of the Bachgoti Rájkumar branch. Since the days of Jamnibhan, the great-grandson of the founder, Gunghe Singh, who was distinguished alike for his martial prowess and intellectual ability, and took upon himself the title of Rája, after asserting and proving his claim to rule his brethren, the history of the clan has been unmarked by any incident of historical importance. The Rájwars have kept very closely together, and the most striking peculiarity they present is the extraordinary complexity of their tenures.

CHANDAUR, *Pargana* BARAUNSA, *Tahsil* SULTANPUR.

A large and somewhat scattered village on the north bank of the Gumti, three miles south of the Haliapur-Akbarpur

road, and 15 miles north-west of Sultanpur, in latitude 26° 25′ north and longitude 82° east. The place was described by General Sleeman as an ideal site for a cantonment. The Gumti bounds the south and south-east, all the land in the neighbourhood of the river being tarái, safe in ordinary seasons, but liable to be swept by the river in wet years, as happened in 1894. The old bank of the river is formed by a high ridge, where the land is light and sandy. In the north of the village there is a large watercourse, which runs off into Raghupur. All the land in its vicinity is sandy and cut up by ravines. There are a few tanks and masonry wells.

Chandaur belongs to a set of Bais Thakurs, over 300 in number, many of whom reside here, while the rest live in the adjoining villages of Khara and Rámnagar. Much of the land is mortgaged, and the smaller sharers are very poor, owing to their frequent indulgence in litigation. It is one of the largest *bhaiyachara* maháls in the district. The population is 2,129. Thakurs predominate, followed by Brahmans and Ahirs.

DERA, *Pargana* ALDEMAU, *Tahsil* KADIPUR.

A considerable village of some 2,000 inhabitants, situated on the left bank of the Gumti, about six miles north-west from Kadipur, in latitude 26° 13′ north and longitude 82° 18′ east. The village lies to the south of the road from Sultanpur to Kadipur, and on a branch leading to Lambhua. It deserves mention as being the headquarters of the Rája of Dera, the chief of the Bachgoti Rájkumars. It was here that Rája Rustam Sah received the fugitives from Sultanpur in the Mutiny, and kept them till he could send them in safety to Allahabad. The place is in the heart of the Rájkumar territory. Close to it on the west is Nanemau, and near by on the east is Paras Patti. Dera also is a highly interesting locality on account of its mythical associations. Here it was that Rám Chandra bathed after performing a similar ceremony at Dhopap. He is said to have crossed the Gumti here from Dhopap, and to have performed the lamp sacrifice, whence the place was called Dipnagar. The change of name to Dera took place a long time ago, but the reason is unknown. A fair takes place here annually, and

numbers of persons flock to the spot from a distance to bathe in the river. The village of Harsen, which adjoins Dera, is also reverenced for its associations; for here it is said that Rám Chandra slept after his sacrifice in Dera.

DHOPAP, *Pargana* CHANDA, *Tahsil* KADIPUR.

A sacred bathing place on the south bank of the Gumti, near the road from Lambhua to Dera in Aldemau, in latitude 26° 11′ north and longitude 82° 18′ east. The ghát is situated in the village of Shahgarh, which is thus described by Major Vost: "There are the ruins of two forts and an ancient town, situated on the right bank of the Gumti, or Dhutapapa river as it is named in the *Vishnu Purana* in this locality. The fort in the better state of preservation is locally believed to have been erected by Sher Shah Suri. It overhangs the river, which in front of it comes from the east, and, forming a loop, takes a sharp turn to the south-east. Its walls are built of small bricks of the Musalman period. A well 108 inches in diameter exists in its north wall, and inside the fort there is a handsome Hindu temple recently erected. Outside the west side of this fort there formerly existed another, but only traces of its walls remain. The bricks are of the small kind. To the west, south-west, and south of the two forts lay the town, which was of considerable extent and contained many brick buildings, which were protected from attack by a moat, which was supplied from the Gumti. The city probably goes back to an early age, for from a site a little to the north-west of the smaller fort quantities of large bricks have been excavated. A few are built into the gateway south-west from the fort of Sher Shah which leads into the bazar." Old coins are found here in some numbers, including those of the Kushans, Buddhists, the Pathan Sultáns, the Kings of Jaunpur, and the Suris. Mr. Burn suggests that the mint town of Shahgarh, inscribed on some of the Suri coins, should be identified with this place. Behind the principal fort is a three-domed mosque in a dilapidated condition, known as the Madrasa, which probably belongs to the Jaunpur period. On one of its walls is a *kalima* or Musalman creed engraved in black stone. On the

eastern face of the fort are many carved and squared stones, which evidently belonged to ancient Hindu temples. Nearly all the houses in the village are built of burnt brick, and here and there may be seen bits of carving collected from the ruins. Below the fort is the famous Dhopap ghát, where pious Hindus follow the example of Ráma in washing away their sins in the river. The story goes that the mythical monarch here obtained absolution for the sin of slaying the giant Rávana on his return from Ceylon. The present ghát is a magnificent structure built by the Rája of Dera, who owns the place. Fairs are held here at the full moons of *Chait* and *Kartik*.

DOSTPUR, *Pargana* ALDEMAU, *Tahsil* KADIPUR.

Dostpur, the only town in the Kadipur tahsil, lies in the north of the Aldemau pargana, on the bank of the Majhui, which is here crossed by a fine old masonry bridge built in the days of the Nawábs by a chakladar. It is situated in latitude 26° 16′ north and longitude 82° 28′ east, at a distance of 25 miles from Sultanpur, ten miles from Bilwai, and ten miles from Birsinghpur. Dostpur is but a relic of its former self, for in the time of the Kings of Oudh it was a well known Muhammadan centre, and there are still several respectable Musalman families, many of whom are in government employ. It now contains a police station and a middle vernacular school with an attendance of over 100 pupils. Attached to the school is a boarding house, and an excellent playground. There is also a small girls' school. The bazar here is of some local importance, for Dostpur is well situated, one road leading to Sultanpur and Malipur railway station, and another crossing this from Jaunpur to Akbarpur in the Fyzabad district. The population in 1901 was 3,418, of whom 1,480 were Musalmans—an unusual proportion for this district. The site now belongs to the Rájkumar taluqdars of Meopur Dahla and Dera of pargana Aldemau, who hold equal shares. The latter's portion is allotted for maintenance to his aunt, the widow of the first Rája, Rustam Sah, who rescued the Sultanpur Europeans in 1857. It is sub-settled with three Sakarwar Thakurs, who live at Karheta, three miles off. The Sakarwars formerly held all this neighbourhood, but they were

reduced to subordination by the Rájkumars several centuries ago. There is a village bank here of recent origin.

DWARKA, *Pargana* ALDEMAU, *Tahsil* KADIPUR.

An old site that no longer even gives its name to a village, situated within the limits of Hinduabad, in the south-east corner of the district. It was once, however, a place of some importance, for its fort, which overhangs the left bank of the Gumti, was the great stronghold of the Rájkumars of Meopur. It was held by Zalim Singh, and then by his sons, Pahlwan Singh, Zorawar Singh, and Sangram Singh, and all of these used to wage war on their neighbours from Dwarka, carrying on their depredations on all corners and habitually plundering all the boats that passed the fort. On two occasions they intercepted the pay sent from Jaunpur to the troops at Sultanpur, and consequently in 1812 it was thought necessary to make an example of them. The 42nd Native Infantry were sent from Sultanpur, reinforced by artillery and infantry from Benares, and by the chakladar, Ghulam Husain, the whole under the command of Colonel Faithfull. The fort was breached and taken by assault, the place being defended by Sarabdan Singh, son of Sangram Singh. The place was occupied by British troops for several years, the site of the cantonments being marked by an old well and some *pipal* trees. Mounds of earth and broken bricks show where the officers' houses stood. The troops were withdrawn in 1830, and Fateh Bahadur, son of Pahlwan Singh, re-occupied and restored the fort. He became a most notorious freebooter, with a following of 1,000 men, and ravaged all Aldemau. The fort was destroyed after the Mutiny, and the dense thorny jungle round it cleared away. The remains are still visible, guarded by steep and rugged ravines. The natural position was very strong, and the artificial works immense. Hinduabad lies some eight miles to the south of Kadipur, in latitude 26° 3′ north and longitude 82° 25′ east.

GAJANPUR DUARIA, *Pargana and Tahsil* MUSAFIRKHANA.

A large village lying on both sides of the Gumti, three hamlets being to the south and composing the main *abádi*, while two more lie on the north bank of the river. It is situated in latitude

26° 26′ north and longitude 81° 46′ east. The northern hamlets were washed away in 1894, and are always somewhat precarious. The village is composed of two mahále, and forms a single *bhaiya-chara* estate, owned by some 250 Bhale Sultáns in reduced circumstances. Most of the land lies north of the river, and, while fairly good, is liable, in the vicinity of the stream, to suffer from sand silting up on the tarái portion. The southern portion is much broken with ravines. The population in 1901 numbered 2,707, and consists mostly of Thakurs, Brahmans, and Ahirs. Musalmans only amount to 81. There is a lower primary school here. The village lies three miles north of the Lucknow-Jaunpur road, about five miles from Musafirkhana, and 25 miles from Sultanpur.

GAURA, *Pargana* GAURA JAMUN, *Tahsil* MUSAFIRKHANA.

An unimportant village that gives its name to the pargana. It lies on the road from Gauriganj to Jagdispur, at a distance of about two miles north of Jamun, in latitude 26° 24′ north and longitude 81° 41′ east. A smaller road runs to Musafirkhana. Gaura belongs to the Katari estate, and is a good and fertile village. The population in 1901 numbered 1,448 souls, of whom 131 are Musalmans; the rest are mainly Ahirs. There are 13 hamlets, besides Gaura khas, a substantial little township in the north-east. The village is of large area, and a large proportion is taken up by groves. There is a large jhil in the east centre, which is useful for irrigation, but occasionally shows a tendency to inundate the surrounding fields. There is now nothing of interest in Gaura but a primary school. A plot of high nazúl land gives witness to the existence of a fort here in former days.

GAURA JAMUN *Pargana, Tahsil* MUSAFIRKHANA.

A small and compact pargana, that with Musafirkhana, Isauli, and Jagdispur forms part of the Musafirkhana tahsil. It is bounded on the north by Jagdispur, on the east by Musafirkhana, on the south by Amethi, and on the west by the Rai Bareli district. It is generally level and lowlying in appearance, and water is the predominating feature. There are jhils in almost every village, the largest being the Tal Mariaon in the south.

There are no rivers, but a deep drainage channel, known as the Naiya or Kandu nala, forming the northern boundary and running eastwards into the Gumti through Katari, carries off the surplus water. It is joined in the north-eastern portion by a smaller watercourse, which runs in an irregular course from Jamun. In the neighbourhood of these channels the land is much cut up by ravines, and here and there are patches of jungle. The total area is 59,627 acres or 93 square miles, being divided up into 91 villages and 97 mahál̃s. There are no towns or villages of any importance, the largest being Katari, Gaura Jamun, and Balbhaddarpur. The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway traverses the extreme south of the pargana, the nearest station being at Gauriganj. The only roads of any importance are the third class tracks from Jais in Rai Bareli to Amethi and Jagdispur, which are both in fair order. From Gauriganj a poor road leads through Jamun to Jagdispur, where it joins the main road from Lucknow to Jaunpur. The smaller tracks from Jamun to Katari and Rai Bareli are of a wretched description, being under water in the rains.

Tenures are chiefly *taluqdari*. There are 28 *zamindari* mahál̃s and 12 *pattidari* villages. Nearly all the proprietors are Kanhpuria Thakurs. These families are all offshoots of the great Rai Bareli clan, and for their history the reader is referred to Mr. Benett's *Clans of the Roy Bareilly District*, and to the account given in the Rai Bareli Gazetteer. The chief taluqdars of this pargana are those of Jamun, Katari, Baraulia, and Bhawan Shahpur.

The total population at the 1901 census amounted to 57,245, of whom 6,003 were Musalmans. The increase has been constant for the last thirty years, as in 1881 the total was 47,749, rising to 54,662 in 1891.

Of the total area 33,448 acres, or 56 per cent., are cultivated. Of the remainder 20·8 per cent. is classed as unassessable. This figure depends largely on the rainfall, for in dry years the Tal Mariaon, for instance, forms most excellent ground for wheat, while in wet years it is a huge expanse of water. Groves abound, amounting to 6,118 acres or over 10 per cent. of the whole area; they consist almost wholly of mango and *mahua* topes. The

soil is distinctly good, the *goind* area amounting to 17·2 per cent. of the area under cultivation, while *manjhar* holds a higher proportion than in the rest of the district, and *pálo* is correspondingly low. Except in the north, there is hardly any *bhúr* or sandy soil, the prevailing feature being clay. Rice is by far the most important crop; most of it is *jarhan* or transplanted rice, for which the soil is admirably suited. A certain amount of *juár*, and a very little sugarcane, constitute almost all the rest of the kharif harvest. In the rabi peas and gram prevail, followed by wheat. The area under barley is, and always has been, very small compared with the rest of the district.

The irrigated area amounts to nearly 40 per cent. of the whole cultivation. Wells and tanks are employed in about equal proportions. Wells can be easily dug in all parts of the pargana, but they do not last long.

The cultivating classes are chiefly Brahmans and Thakurs, but Muraos are fortunately numerous. Of the rest only the Lodhs, Gujars, Pasis, and Chamars are worth mentioning. The revenue demand is Rs. 79,360, according to the figures of the last settlement. In the summary settlement it was Rs. 45,536, and at the first regular settlement Rs. 62,890. The present incidence per acre of cultivation is Rs. 2-6-8, and Re. 1-5-5 over the whole area. None of the *taluqdari* estates have any historical connection of importance. The number of villages held, and the revenue paid by each, will be found in the appendix, while an account of their families is given in chapter III. The pargana once formed part of Jais in Rai Bareli, but was constituted a separate sub-division in the latter half of the eighteenth century, probably at the same time as the great sub-division of the Kanhpuria estate.

GAURIGANJ, *Pargana and Tahsil* AMETHI.

A rising town, with a station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. It lies in latitude 26° 12′ north and longitude 81° 42′ east, on the road running from Rai Bareli to Amethi and Partabgarh, while another road leads to Sultanpur, a distance of 25 miles. Gauriganj is made up of the two villages of Katra-Lalganj and Madhopur. The bazar was built by Rája Madho Singh of Amethi,

to whose successor the site belongs, and bids fair to become one of the most important grain marts in the district. The place is surrounded by a number of deep insanitary hollows, which ought to be filled up, but the cost is prohibitive. There is a police station, pound, and post office here. The school is of the upper primary type, and is in a very flourishing condition. It attracts pupils from some miles round, but the building is small and the accommodation insufficient. To the east and west of Katra-Lalganj are lowlying fields, in which only *jarhan* rice is grown. The rest of the village is fairly level and uniformly good loam.

The population is 2,543, of whom very many are Banias, more of which caste are probably to be found here than in any other town of the district except Sultanpur. Musalmans number 194, and the remainder are mostly Ahirs, Kurmis, and Gadariyas. Pasis are also found in some numbers and are generally trouble-some, owing to their criminal propensities.

HALIAPUR, *Pargana* ISAULI, *Tahsil* MUSAFIRKHANA.

A very large village on the south side of the road from Rai Bareli to Fyzabad, a second class line that crosses the Gumti by a wooden pile bridge at Amghát, three miles to the south-west. It is situated in latitude 26° 30′ north and longitude 81° 47′ east. Branch roads run to Rudauli, Isauli, and Akbarpur *viâ* Kurebhar on the Allahabad-Fyzabad road. There is a police station, a post office, and a pound here, as well as a flourishing primary school, located in a building provided by the zamindars. The population consists mainly of Bhale Sultáns and Ahirs, and in 1901 numbered 3,289. There are 209 Musalmans.

The village consists of ten hamlets, the main site lying east of the Rai Bareli road. To the west of the road there is a hamlet, Gohania, which is sometimes threatened by the river. In the southern part of the village are two or three deep backwaters, showing that at one time the river ran in a different course. The soil is good, but the outturn in the khadir land is precarious. There are in all 23 masonry wells, 14 being used for irrigation and 9 for drinking.

The Bhale Sultáns, who live here and in the neighbourhood, are a turbulent lot of men, and addicted to the use of the *láthi*.

This applies especially to those of Sarai Bagha, an adjoining village, where the inhabitants are said to be descended from Jagannath Chaprasi, a hanger-on of the Nawáb's court and a typical freebooter of pre-Mutiny days. He dwelt at Fatehpur, four miles to the west, in a fort close to the Gumti, surrounded on all sides by a natural ditch.* Haliapur is an imperfect *pattidari* estate with about 500 sharers, many of whom are very poor.

HASANPUR, *Pargana* MIRANPUR, *Tahsil* SULTANPUR.

Hasanpur lies four miles west of Sultanpur, a little to the north of the Lucknow road, in latitude 26° 16′ north and longitude 82° 1′ east. It is the residence of the Hasanpur chiefs, by the most famous of whom, Hasan Khan, it was founded in the reign of Sher Shah. It stands on the site of a former village, called Narwal, which probably derived its name from its proximity on the north to one of the deep ravines connected with the Gumti. The present town, which occupies a somewhat elevated position, bears a poor and dilapidated appearance, and, though the population has increased enormously in the last sixty years, it has remained stationary for half that time. There are now 4,169 inhabitants, of whom 2,098, or slightly more than half, are Musalmans. There is a vernacular middle school here with an attendance of about 100 scholars. The only other public buildings are the post and telegraph offices. To the south of the town there is a market known as Imamganj, near the tomb of Hasan Khan. The Village Sanitation Act was extended to Hasanpur in 1897. The history of the family and estate is given in chapter III.

ISAULI, *Pargana* ISAULI, *Tahsil* MUSAFIRKHANA.

A rambling old Musalman town, very picturesquely situated on a bend of the Gumti, which almost surrounds the place. Though of some importance in the days of Musalman rule as the seat of a chakladar, it is now greatly decayed. The town stands in latitude 26° 24′ north and longitude 81° 52′ east, and consists of two portions, named Taraf Qazi, which lies to the west and belongs to the Bhanauli Saiyids, and Taraf Khilji, the property

* For an account of his exploits see Sleeman, *Tour in Oude*, II, 259.

of the taluqdars of Kurwar and Walipur. There is now a total population of 1,937, of whom 908 are Musalmans. The Saiyids of Isauli were once people of considerable position, as several held high office in Nawábi days. They fought continuously with the Bhale Sultáns of the neighbourhood, and the latter once raided and burnt the town. One of the Saiyids, Muhammad Taki, a member of the district board, is the principal inhabitant; his family did good service in the Mutiny, and obtained a grant of several villages on a revenue-free tenure. A road runs from Isauli to Sultanpur, and continues west to Haliapur. There is an interesting old mosque here, for the repairs of which an annual grant of Rs. 30 has been made, derived from the rent of the nazúl land in the neighbouring fort, the whilom residence of the chakladar. This fort was built of bricks, and is of great antiquity, being generally ascribed to the Bhars. It stands most picturesquely on a high cliff overlooking the river, but it is now in ruins. In the east there is a famous *dargah*, to which the Emperor Aurangzeb paid a visit. The school is of the upper primary type, and is an old institution. A village bank has been started here.

ISAULI *Pargana, Tahsil* MUSAFIRKHANA.

This pargana marches with Fyzabad on the north, while on the south and west its boundary is the Gumti river, which separates it from Musafirkhana and Jagdispur. On the east lies the Baraunsa pargana. It belonged at one time to Fyzabad, but was transferred in 1869, when the district of Sultanpur was remodelled. It lies in a somewhat sequestered corner, and is more accessible from other districts. A poor track leads to Isauli from Sultanpur, continuing to Haliapur, but the only road of importance is that from Rai Bareli to Fyzabad, which crosses the Gumti by a pile bridge at Amghát. From Haliápur (*q. v.*) branch roads run to Rudauli railway station in Bara Banki and to Akbarpur in Fyzabad.

In its general aspect the pargana is of an uneven surface: in the north-west there is a certain amount of scrub jungle and several ravines. Lower down along the Gumti there is a stretch of khadir, which terminates in a ridge standing back about

two miles from the river, and probably indicating an old bank of the river. Beyond is a plateau of good upland. Below the khadir, towards Isauli, the bed of the river becomes well defined, and the north bank is greatly broken up by ravines. The north-east of the pargana lies very low, and is constantly under water. The largest jhils are at Dih and Baghauna, but similar depressions of less area are to be found in every village.

The land is chiefly owned by Rájputs, both Hindu and Musalman, the latter being Khanzadas of Soraon. Bhale Sultáns, Bachgotis, and Chauhans are the prevailing Hindu clans, while Panwars and Bisens also hold small properties. The Saiyids of Isauli, and the Kayasths of the same place, hold a fair amount of land, but are both heavily embarrassed. The total population was at the 1901 census 54,778, of whom 7,139 are Musalmans. The great majority are agriculturists, and consist chiefly of Brahmans, Ahirs, Thakurs, Pasis, and Chamars. In 1881 the total number of inhabitants was 45,995, rising to 53,438 in 1891.

The area of this pargana is in all 55,853 acres, or 87 square miles. Of this 30,485 acres are under cultivation, being in the proportion of 59 per cent. to the whole. Of the rest 4,765 acres consist of grove land. The pargana is fairly well irrigated, chiefly from tanks, of which there is no lack. Wells are not very numerous. Of the crops grown, peas and gram take the lead in the rabi, occupying about twice the area under wheat. Barley takes a low position here. In the rabi rice largely predominates, followed by *juár*. Sugarcane covers about 2 per cent. of the total cultivated area.

Rents run low except in the case of Kurmis, who pay an average of Rs. 9-6-4 per acre for the best land. Muraos are treated very leniently, paying less than the high caste cultivators, of whom Thakurs pay the least, their rent-rate ranging from Rs. 6-8-3 to Rs. 3-6-4. The 75 villages of the pargana are subdivided into 141 maháls, of which 34 belong to taluqdars, and the same number to single and joint zamindars. The remainder are in the hands of coparcenary bodies, and are mostly *bhaiyachara*. The taluqdars are all non-resident in the pargana, the chief being the Bachgotis of Kurwar and Samrathpur, and the taluqdar of Deogaon.

The origin of the name of Isauli is attributed to one Is, a rája of the Bhar tribe. The story goes that about 600 years ago the Khilji Sultán Ala-ud-din Muhammad commissioned certain Bais Chhattris to drive out the Bhars, and on their succeeding in the attempt gave them the name of Bhale Sultán or "lords of the spear." The pargana consequently forms the home of that clan.

There is a fair held at Pindara on the *Shiuratri*. The chief towns are Isauli and Haliapur. A list of the markets and schools will be found in the appendix.

JAGDISPUR, *Pargana* JAGDISPUR, *Tahsil* MUSAFIRKHANA.

The capital of the pargana is variously known as Jagdispur, Nihalgarh, and Chak Jangla. It is now commonly called Nihalgarh-Jagdispur, but the usage is not constant. Jagdispur is the original village, Chak Jangla one of its hamlets, and Nihalgarh a fort in Chak Jangla erected by Nihal Khan, the head of the Bhale Sultáns and ancestor of the Mahona taluqdar, in 1715. Nihalgarh was besieged and taken in 1750 by Mirza Latif Beg, tahsildar, who took up his residence in it, and transferred to it the headquarters of the old Kishni and Satanpur parganas. The mud built fort has since been razed to the ground. As usual, a small town grew up under the fort, and, though of little importance, threw into the shade the older village of Jagdispur. The place in 1901 contained 2,121 inhabitants, of whom 1,168 were Musalmans. It possesses a police station, a middle vernacular school attended by some 150 scholars, and a registration office situated in the Gulabganj *sarai*. Jagdispur lies at the junction of the roads from Lucknow to Jaunpur and from Rai Bareli to Fyzabad, in latitude 26° 27′ north and longitude 81° 38′ east. The place has been administered under the Village Sanitation Act since 1898. There is a small bazar here, the chief trade being in ordinary articles of food and clothing, and in the brass vessels which are here manufactured by the Thatheras. There is only one masonry house in the village, built by Balmukand, a wealthy Bania of the Agarwal sub-division, who acquired a small estate by purchase and mortgage. He was succeeded by Bibi Rampiari, a capable and sympathetic landowner, who holds seven villages and two pattis in the neighbourhood.

JAGDISPUR *Pargana*, *Tahsil* MUSAFIRKHANA.

This is the largest pargana of the four that compose the Musafirkhana tahsil. It has an area of 99,027 acres or 155 square miles. The pargana lies in the extreme north-west of the district, between Bara Banki on the north, from which it is separated by the Gumti, and Bara Banki and Rai Bareli on the west. To the east lie the parganas of Isauli and Musafirkhana on either side of the river, and to the south is Gaura Jamun, where the Naiya or, as it is called further east, the Kandu nala forms the boundary. Besides this and the Gumti, there are two small watercourses, one rising in Parwezpur and running into the Naiya, and the other working slowly into Rai Bareli from the west centre of the pargana. The Gumti towards the west flows between high banks as far as Sathin, and then widens out, and frequently causes injury by flooding the lowlying ground, with consequent saturation, which has ruined some of the finest land in the pargana. A noticeable feature of the pargana are the groves of *mahua* and mango trees. These cover 12,162 acres, and form an important asset in the *siwáí* revenue. There are many swamps and lakes, but none of any great size. Nevertheless they are very useful for purposes of irrigation.

The cultivated area is 52,571 acres, or 53 per cent. of the total. The soil is distinctly good, and the capacities of the pargana are exceptional. The chief crops are pulses and wheat in the rabi, and rice and *juár* in the kharif. Very little sugarcane is grown, but there is a fair amount of poppy cultivation. Irrigation extends to 33 per cent. of the cultivated area. Wells are numerous, and very many have been constructed of late years in spite of the time-honoured prejudice of the Bhale Sultáns against masonry wells. About a third of the irrigation is effected by means of tanks. Rents run high, no doubt owing to the number of Muraos, who are excellent cultivators. The other best represented classes are Brahmans, Ahirs, Khanzadas, and Gujars. The Bhale Sultáns mostly employ hired labour; Pasis, Chamars, Mallahs, and Lohars, as a rule, undertaking this *rôle*. The revenue fixed at the last settlement was Rs. 1,48,185, which shows a large increase over the assessment at the first regular settlement, when the jama was fixed at Rs. 1,13,879. At

the summary settlement the demand was only Rs. 87,713. The present incidence is Rs. 2·13 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1·9 over the whole area—a higher rate than in any other pargana of the district.

The population in 1901 numbered 106,512, of whom the large proportion of 24,965 were Musalmans. The records of the last thirty years show a surprising increase, which, like the enhanced revenue, bears eloquent testimony to the prosperity of the pargana. In 1881 the number of inhabitants was but 90,138. The only towns are Jagdispur-Nihalgarh and Bazar Shukul. In former days Kishni and Sathin were places of importance, but they are now much decayed, and have no trade of any kind.

The pargana is well supplied with roads. The two main lines from Lucknow to Jaunpur and Rai Bareli to Fyzabad cross at Jagdispur, whence other tracks lead to Gauriganj and Jais. Bazar Shukul lies on the road from Inhauna to Rudauli, and a branch leads south, connecting with the Rai Bareli road about three miles east of Jagdispur. There are post offices at the latter place and Bazar Shukul, and schools in 13 villages. The only fair is at the pargana capital on the occasion of the Rámlila.

The proprietary body are chiefly Musalman Bhale Sultáns and other Hindu Rájputs. In the north there is a colony of Shukul Brahmans. The taluqdar of Mahona, Babu Ewaz Ali Khan, claims to be the chief of the Bhale Sultán clan. He owns 21 whole villages and six portions, paying a yearly revenue of Rs. 27,603. All these villages lie within this pargana, and very little is held in sub-settlement. In one village, Domariadih, the occupant, a Shukul Brahman, claims under-proprietary rights. The case has been appealed up to the Privy Council, and will probably result in the ruin of both parties. Mahona was for many years under the Court of Wards, and was handed over in a solvent condition; but the debts already incurred are large, and the outlook is not very hopeful. The taluqdar is locally styled rája, but the claim to the title as head of the clan is disputed by the taluqdar of Deogaon in Fyzabad.

Another of the same race is Babu Dargahi Khan, taluqdar of Unchgaon, whose property of six whole villages and one share is

assessed at Rs. 7,196. The other chief Bhale Sultán estates are those of Makhdumpur, Kachnaon, Nasura, which belong to the Deogaon taluqdar, and Dakhingaon Harimau. The Bais are represented by the taluqdar of Pali. The estate, which is now held by a female, consists of 8 villages paying a yearly revenue of Rs. 9,625.

The origin of the name Jagdispur is attributed to one Jagdis, a Brahman zamindar during the Bhar supremacy. There were, it is alleged, two parganas, Sathin and Kishni, existing under the Bhars; but on their extirpation by the Bhale Sultáns, Nihal Khan, a member of the latter race, amalgamated the parganas and transferred the headquarters to Jagdispur, building a fort there, named after himself Nihalgarh, and driving out the Mandarkia Chhattris, who were in possession of Kishni. The pargana has since then borne the name of Jagdispur. Among other objects of antiquarian interest there are the ruins of three forts—one at Nihalgarh, built in the time of the kings, and two others at Kishni and Sathin, which are attributed to the Bhars.

JAISINGHPUR, *Pargana* BARAUNSA, *Tahsil* SULTANPUR.

A *taluqdari* village, belonging to the Rája of Hasanpur, who has a tahsil here. It is a poor place, with narrow, winding, and dirty lanes. It boasts of a police station and a poorly attended upper primary school. There is a small bazar, in which a few *khandsaris* carry on the business of sugar refining, but they are not prosperous, having suffered greatly from the competition of bounty-fed beet sugar. A fourth class track communicates with Sultanpur, a distance of 13 miles, and leads in the opposite direction to Dostpur. The village is situated in latitude 26° 17′ north and longitude 82° 15′ east. The population in 1901 numbered 909, of whom 78 were Musalmans.

JAMUN, *Pargana* GAURA JAMUN, *Tahsil* MUSAFIRKHANA.

An old town, lying at the junction of four poor roads, in the centre of the pargana, and situated in latitude 26° 22′ north and longitude 81° 40′ east, at a distance of six miles south of Jagdispur and 29 miles from the district headquarters. It

belongs to the Jamun estate, now in the hands of a Rewah nobleman, who has a large masonry house here. The town consists of a substantially built block, surrounded by a moat, while outside this there are 21 hamlets. There is an aided school here, supported by the estate, but patronized by very few pupils. The village is a good one, with ample means of irrigation in the numerous shallow depressions. The population in 1901 numbered 1,967, of whom the majority are Brahmans, headed by a prosperous family of money lenders, who occupy some substantial houses in the town. A village bank has been started here.

JANGAL RÁMNAGAR—*vide* RÁMNAGAR.

KADIPUR, *Pargana* ALDEMAU, *Tahsil* KADIPUR.

An insignificant village, which was chosen as the tahsil headquarters merely on account of its central position. It lies in latitude 26° 10′ north and longitude 82° 23′ east, at the junction of two roads leading from Sultanpur to Surapur on the borders of the Jaunpur district, and from Partabgarh and Chanda to Dostpur and Akbarpur, while a branch of the latter line goes to Bilwai railway station. The village belongs to some unimportant Rájkumar zamindars, and has a population of 793 inhabitants, of whom the majority are Brahmans, some of whom hold under-proprietary rights here. Musalmans number 230. The village extends southwards to the Gumti, where it is crossed by the Partabgarh road. Besides the tahsil buildings, there is a thana, a pound, and a flourishing upper primary school here. The bazar is a very small one for a tahsili town. A village bank on the co-operative credit system has been started here. The lands of Kadipur are of only average quality: the north of the village is cut by ravines along the course of a large channel that drains much of the country round. This is crossed by a bridge on the road to Sultanpur.

KADIPUR *Tahsil*.

This, the most easterly tahsil of the district, consists of two parganas, Aldemau and Chanda, divided by the Gumti. It is

bounded on the east by the Mahul tahsil of the Azamgarh district, on the north by Akbarpur of Fyzabad, on the west by the head-quarters tahsil of this district, while on the south the Patti tahsil of Partabgarh and the Khutahan tahsil of the Jaunpur district divide the boundary between them. A few detached villages lie wholly within Jaunpur, the most important of these being the sugar refining mart of Munipur. Both the parganas have been described elsewhere: they are poorly drained, being full of swamps, and suffer rather than benefit from the river. The soil is of moderate quality, and the landowners are not, as a rule, prosperous. Kadipur, the headquarters, is an unimportant village, with the tahsil buildings, a police station, and a bunga-low. The only town is Dostpur in the north, but this is a decaying place. Munipur has been already mentioned : it would prosper more if access were easier.

Kadipur tahsil forms part of the munsifi of Sultanpur, which is inconveniently distant from most parts of the Aldemau pargana. For the purposes of criminal jurisdiction there are police stations at Kadipur, Dostpur, and Lambhua, while 71 villages of Aldemau belong to the police circle of Jaisinghpur in Baraunsa. The criminal work is fairly heavy, especially in the eastern portion of the Dostpur circle, near Bilwai, which is the centre of a turbulent tract. Near Dostpur are to be found numbers of Barwars, who call themselves Brahmans, but are nothing better than professional thieves. They have been noticed in the article on Aldemau pargana.

There are in all 34 schools in the tahsil, comprising a middle school and a girls' school at Dostpur, 17 government primary schools, and 15 aided indigenous schools. Of the pri-mary schools the chief are those at Dera, Lambhua, and Kadipur.

For communications there is a small portion of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway's loop line, which traverses the eastern-most portion of the tahsil. The railway station of Bilwai, though named after a village in this district, lies in Jaunpur. It confers little direct benefit on this district. Traders still prefer to take their grain by road to Shahganj, the nearest mart of any con-sequence. The chief road is the Lucknow-Jaunpur road, which passes through Chanda and Lambhua, with an encamping

ground at Chanda. Besides this there is the road from Partabgarh to Chanda, Kadipar, and Dostpur which leads on to Akbarpur in Fyzabad, crossing the Majhui river at Dostpur by a fine old Nawábi bridge. From Dostpur a road runs to Sultanpur, and from this a branch leads to Kadipur, taking off at Imlak. Communication with the railway is afforded by a road from Dostpur to Malipur, and from Kadipur to Bilwai. From Dostpur comes another road leading to Jaunpur, from which a branch leads to the Partabgarh district. The only other road worthy of mention is that from Lambhua to Dera, and on to Jaisinghpur. There are 19 ferries in the tahsil, of which the most important is that on the Partabgarh-Akbarpur road at Dewarghát. The Deraghát ferry is also a profitable one, and considerable sums are paid for those at Paparghát and Gudraghát. The total revenue from the ferries in this tahsil was in 1901-1902 Rs. 4,897.

The population in 1901 numbered 265,450, of whom 133,600 were males and 131,850 females. Classified according to religions, there were 248,071 Hindus, 17,371 Musalmans, and eight Christians. The most numerous castes are Chamars, numbering 55,578, Brahmans, 44,705, and Ahirs, 25,700. Next come Thakurs, the great bulk of whom are Rájkumars, while the Raghubansi, Kachhwaha, Bais, and Bachgoti clans are well represented. Other numerous castes are Kewats, Kurmis, Kahars, Gadariyas, Muraos, Kumhars, Lohars, and Kalwars. Of the Musalmans the Julahas are the most numerous, followed by converted Rájputs, chiefly of the Sakarwar sub-division, Dhunas, Faqirs, and Darzis.

The tahsil is wholly agricultural. The only trade worth mentioning is that in articles of food and drink. A fair number of Julahas and Kumhars follow their ancestral profession, but there is no export trade of any importance. Beggars are numerous, as many as 2,544 persons subsisting on mendicancy, apart from the religious orders.

KATARI, *Pargana* GAURA JAMUN, *Tahsil* MUSAFIRKHANA.

A large village in the north-east corner of the pargana, situated in latitude 26° 24′ north and longitude 81° 43′ east, about two miles south of the road from Lucknow to Jaunpur, at

a distance of 27 miles from Sultanpur, and on a rough unmetalled track leading from Jamun. It contains a population of 2,462 inhabitants, of whom 218 are Musalmans. Brahmans are strongly represented. The village is the headquarters of the taluqa of this name belonging to Rája Partab Bahadur Singh. The estate, which was recently under the Court of Wards, is in a flourishing condition. It is composed of 13 villages, with a revenue demand of Rs. 12,770. The Rája is a leading member of the Kanhpuria clan.

KISHNI, *Pargana* JAGDISPUR, *Tahsil* MUSAFIRKHANA.

An ancient but decayed Musalman town, situated in a commanding position on a high plateau on the right bank of the Gumti, at a distance of 45 miles north-west of Sultanpur, in latitude 26°34′ north and longitude 81°39′ east. It is surrounded by ravines, which lead down to the river. Owing to its natural situation, the place was from an early date inhabited and fortified. Over 400 years ago it was the headquarters of the Mandarkia Rájputs, whose leader, Rája Kishan Chand, is said to have given his name to the place. The Mandarkias were driven out by the Khanzadas of the Bhale Sultán clan. In the days of Akbar it gave its name to a mahál, and continued to be the capital of a pargana till 1750, when it was merged in Jagdispur by Latif Beg. The only building worthy of note is a mosque built by Qazi Abd-us-Sattar during the reign of Aurangzeb. Kishni is now a poor place, with a school, and a population in 1901 of 2,208 persons, of whom 1,141 were Musalmans.

KUREBHAR, *Pargana* BARAUNSA, *Tahsil* SULTANPUR.

This village lies at the point of intersection of the trunk road from Allahabad to Fyzabad and the second class road from Haliapur to Akbarpur, at a distance of 11 miles north from Sultanpur. It is situated in latitude 26° 25′ north and longitude 82° 8′ east. It contains a police station, a post office, a pound, a *sarai*, and military encamping ground, the latter being a nazúl property of ten acres, which is ill-provided with trees. Kurebhar also boasts a bazar, which is of some local importance. In this bazar is an aided school that was opened in 1901. The

village belongs to the Rája of Kurwar, who has a tahsil here, and forms part of the Mujes Mahal. It is sub-settled with seven resident Pathans. The land is good and well cultivated. In the north-east portion it lies low and is in danger of inundation from a neighbouring swamp. The population in 1901 numbered 417, of whom 85 are Pathans. There will be a station of the Allahabad-Fyzabad railway here.

KURWAR, *Pargana* MIRANPUR, *Tahsil* SULTANPUR.

A large village on the Gumti, standing in latitude 26° 21′ north and longitude 81° 59′ east, at a distance of eight miles north-west of Sultanpur, with which it is connected by a metalled road that leads on to Isauli and Haliapur. Kurwar is the home of the Rája of Kurwar, the head of the Bachgoti clan, who lives in a palatial residence here. The history of the estate is given in the pargana article, and also in the account of the Bachgoti taluqas in chapter III. The palace was built by the Court of Wards, but the present taluqdar, Rája Partab Bahadur Singh, added a large zanana house, which was completed in 1902. There is in the village a very flourishing upper primary school, one of the best in the district, a pound, and a female dispensary, maintained by the Rája for the benefit of his tenants. The population of Kurwar numbered, at the 1901 census, 3,004, of whom 2,297 were Hindus and 707 Musalmans. The principal castes are Brahmans, Thakurs, and Kayasths. The metalled road terminates here, and is unmetalled for the rest of its course westwards. There is a ferry at Kurwarghát over the Gumti. Branch roads run to Hasanpur, Aliganj, and Bhandra.

The village to the south stands fairly high, except in the south-west corner near the river. North of the metalled road the land lies low, and has from time to time suffered from inundations.

LAMBHUA, *Pargana* CHANDA, *Tahsil* KADIPUR.

A village on the road from Sultanpur to Jaunpur, at a distance of 13 miles south-east of the former, and lying in latitude 26° 8′ north and longitude 82° 15′ east. Branch roads run to Dera and Amethi. Lambhua possesses but little importance.

There is a police station here, and a small lower primary school, located in a house belonging to the Rája of Dera. The bazar is small, and lies on both sides of the road. There was formerly an indigo factory belonging to the Rája here, but it has of late years been closed, owing to the decline in the profits by reason of German competition. The population of Lambhua khas is 1,693, according to the figures of the 1901 census, and consists chiefly of Brahmans, Banias, and Julahas. The village is divided into two mahâls, Madanpur Paniar and Sheogarh. The former belongs to the Rája of Dera, and the latter, extending to less than a third of the whole area of Lambhua, is held by Rájkumar pattidars. Altogether it is a large and fine village; the soil is a good loam, fertile, and well cultivated. To the south are two large swamps, and in addition to these there are several masonry wells, so that two-thirds of the whole cultivated area are irrigated.

MAHONA PACHHIM, *Pargana* JAGDISPUR, *Tahsil* MUSAFIRKHANA.

A large and scattered village on the road leading from Bazar Shukul to Jagdispur, lying a distance of 40 miles north-west of Sultanpur, in latitude 26° 32′ north and longitude 81° 36′ east. The taluqdar of Mahona, Babu Ewaz Ali Khan, who claims to be the head of the Bhale Sultáns, lives here. An account of the estate will be found in the pargana article and in chapter III. Mahona Pachhim consists of 25 homesteads, with a population mainly composed of Ahirs, Muraos, and Musalmans, and amounting in all at the last census to 3,444, of whom 1,922 are Hindus. It is a good village of level upland, with a belt of *dhák* jungle in the south. There is an aided school here, but it is poorly attended.

MAING, *Pargana* BARAUNSA, *Tahsil* SULTANPUR.

A large *bhaiyachara* village owned by over 100 Chauhan Thakurs, nearly all of whom reside here. It lies on the north of the Gumti, about a mile south of the Haliapur-Akbarpur road, and almost adjoins Majwara, another large village on the north-east. Maing stands in latitude 26° 25′ north and longitude 82° 3′

east. There is a large and flourishing upper primary school here, of which the teacher is a Bais Thakur of Chandaur, who has been here for many years. Beyond this there is nothing of importance in the village. The population at the last census numbered 2,829, nearly all of whom are Hindus, being chiefly Brahmans and Thakurs. The latter, who are an offshoot of the Chauhan family of pargana Pachhimrath in Fyzabad, are a quarrelsome lot, given to litigation; there has been more than one partition since the recent settlement. The south of the village is liable to inundation from the Gumti, which runs in a very irregular course, and in times of flood does much damage. The main site stands on high ground, which is broken by a large watercourse running down the centre from the north, and then trending westwards. The fall to the khadir is very steep and sudden.

MIRANPUR, *Pargana* MIRANPUR, *Tahsil* SULTANPUR.

A small and decayed Musalman village, whose numerous Pathan proprietors are in reduced circumstances, situated in the south of the pargana, to which it gives its name, at a few miles south of the road to Raipur Amethi from Chanda, with which it is connected by a small track. It lies in latitude 26° 5′ north and longitude 82° 5′ east. There is nothing of importance now in Miranpur; at one time it was the centre of a small pargana, which was amalgamated with Sultanpur after annexation, but the name was retained for the combined area. The population in 1901 was but 424 in all. Of these Musalmans amounted to 191, more than half of them being Pathans. There is an upper primary school here. Adjoining Miranpur on the south is the larger village of Gianipur.

MIRANPUR *Pargana, Tahsil* SULTANPUR.

This was formerly known as the Sultanpur pargana, or rather there were, at the time of the summary settlement, two separate parganas which were then united, the whole tract being called at first Sultanpur and later Miranpur, for the sake of distinction from the district and tahsil. The pargana forms, roughly speaking, the southern half of the Sultanpur

tahsil. It is divided from Baraunsa on the north by the Gumti, which flows in a very irregular course. To the west lies Musafirkhana, the old Isauli-*cis*-Gumti, while the boundary on the south and east is formed by Amethi, Chanda, and part of Partabgarh. The only river is the Gumti, whose banks vary in nature greatly, being in places high and firm, while elsewhere the soil is light and crumbly, giving cause to constant erosion and serious injury in times of flood. The pargana is conspicuous for its many swamps. The chief of these are the Karahwa, Majhna, Asrawan, Pilia, and Barela jhils. The first of these is the largest and most detrimental; it lies in mauza Rawania Pachhim, in the north-west of the pargana, and in wet years floods no less than eight villages. There are a few insignificant watercourses—the Chunha nala, which is joined north of Sultanpur by the Gabharia, the Parinha in the east, and the Sarhadi in the north-west. All these run into the Gumti. The soil is for the most part good, and the *goind* area is large: near the river there is a good deal of light sandy soil, as is only to be expected.

The total area is 157,339 acres, or 246 square miles. Of this 89,766 acres or 57 per cent. are cultivated. The grove area has decreased of late years, and now amounts to 8,703 acres or 5·6 per cent.—a small proportion, whose decline is to be regretted. There are ample means of irrigation, and the settlement returns are most misleading in this respect. There are nearly 2,000 masonry wells, and nearly as many earthen wells, which in the north and east of the pargana last for a long time. By means of these, and of the numerous jhils and tanks, at least half the cultivated area could be watered if necessary.

The principal rabi crops are, as usual, wheat, barley, peas, and gram. In the kharif rice very largely predominates, occupying two-thirds of the sown area. There is a fair amount of sugarcane, while *juár* and *bájra* form the bulk of the remainder. The cultivating classes of the pargana are chiefly Brahmans, Musalmans, Thakurs, Ahirs, Muraos, and Kurmis. Of these Muraos pay far the highest rate, working out at an average of Rs. 11-3-4 per acre for the best circle. Under the same conditions Kurmis and Musalmans pay about Rs. 8, and Brahmans, the most favoured class, Rs. 6-11-7.

The rates fall to about half of these for the worst land. The total revenue, as fixed at the last settlement, is Rs. 2,19,470. At the time of the summary settlement the jama was Rs. 1,27,818, rising in 1869 to Rs. 1,79,323. The present incidence is Rs. 2-8-8 per acre of cultivation.

The population in 1901 amounted to 177,101. Here, again, we find a decided increase during the last thirty years. In 1881 the total was 153,481, which rose very rapidly to 173,954 in the following ten years. Musalmans are very strongly represented, numbering in all 32,894. Brahmans come next, followed by Chamars. These figures include those of Sultanpur, so that the total of the municipality, 9,550, must be deducted in order to arrive at the rural population. The district headquarters is dealt with separately, as are also Bhadaiyan, Hasanpur, Kurwar, and Bandhua. These are the only towns of any importance, and, in fact, all of them, save Sultanpur, are really only large villages, and cannot be described as trade centres.

The pargana is particularly well found in roads, and is soon to be provided with a railway, for the line from Allahabad to Fyzabad will bisect it, with a station at Sultanpur, and another close to the southern border, at Piparpur in pargana Asal. The trunk road from Allahabad to Fyzabad follows the same line. This is crossed near Sultanpur by the Lucknow-Jaunpur road, a good though unmetalled track, with encamping grounds at Daudpur and Piagipur. From near Bandhua the metalled road to Raipur and Rai Bareli branches southward, with a military encamping ground at Dhamaur. From Sultanpur a metalled road leads to Kurwar, whence unmetalled roads branch to Isauli, Gauriganj, Hasanpur, and Kurebhar. In the south of the pargana an inferior track goes from Piparpur to Chanda. The largest proprietors in the pargana are the Khanzadas, who own 61,596 acres, followed by Bachgotis with 44,006 acres, and Rájkumars with 41,236 acres. Besides these there are no other proprietary castes of importance, unless we except the Kayasths, who have 2,964 acres. The great bulk of the tenure is *taluqdari*, which accounts for 245 mahâls out of 447. Of the rest, 88 are *bhaiyachara* and 70 *pattidari*. The Khanzadas are mainly represented by the estates of Hasanpur and Maniarpur;

the Rájkumars by the lords of Dera, Meopur Dehla, and Bhadaiyan; while the Bachgotis are headed by the Rája of Kurwar, followed by the many large coparcenary estates, such as those of Dhamaur, Katawan, and Lohramau.

The pargana was formerly called Kathot, which was the name of the mahál, in the sarkár of Manikpur, and the subah of Allahabad. In Nawábi days the name was changed to Sultanpur. Kathot was a fortress erected by the Musalmans after the capture of Kusbhawanpur by the invading army, a few miles from the Gumti, on the south side. The remains of the old fort are still to be seen on a mound on the borders of the village of Jurapatti near Miranpur. It has been suggested that it derived its name from Kot-ut, "the fort on the other side," the appellation being, of course, given by the garrison of the trans-Gumti fort of old Sultanpur. The theory is probably valueless. The history of the pargana is the history of the clans, which has been given at length in the account of taluqdars in chapter III.

MUNIPUR, *Pargana* CHANDA, *Tahsil* KADIPUR.

A village lying on the extreme border of the district, and lying in fact within the district of Jaunpur. It stands in an isolated spot about a mile and a half to the south-west of the road from Lucknow to Jaunpur. The village belongs to the Kayasths of Amrupur, and is worthy of mention as being a somewhat important centre for sugar-refining. Of late years the place has suffered a good deal from foreign competition, and its prosperity has declined, but there are still five or six factories in working. The bazar is known as Bishanganj, and there is a considerable trade in grain, but the place is handicapped by the lack of means of communication. The population in 1901 numbered only 760, but nearly all these are Banias, Kalwars, or tradesmen.

MUSAFIRKHANA, *Pargana and Tahsil* MUSAFIRKHANA.

The headquarters of the tahsil lies on the road from Lucknow to Jaunpur, at a distance of 23 miles from Sultanpur, and is situated in latitude 26° 22′ north and longitude 81° 48′ east. Branch roads lead from here to Isauli, Jamun, Gauriganj, and

Amethi. Musafirkhana is properly a bazar, or rather, as its name implies, a *sarai*, standing in the village of Bhanauli. The latter belongs to a well known Saiyid community, several of whom live in the town of Isauli.

Besides the tahsil buildings, with the usual accompaniments of a police station, pound, dispensary, and school, there is nothing of interest in Musafirkhana, which is merely a small untidy village. The population of the combined villages of Musafirkhana and Bhanauli amounted in 1901 to 2,058, of whom one-fourth were Musalmans. It is difficult to say why Musafirkhana was selected as the headquarters of the sub-division, for its position is far from central. Possibly the selection was made on account of the turbulence of the neighbourhood, under the hope that the presence of police and revenue officials might have a salutary effect.

MUSAFIRKHANA *Pargana*, *Tahsil* MUSAFIRKHANA.

This is one of the smallest parganas in the district, having an area of but 39,469 acres or 61 square miles. It lies south of the Gumti, which separates it from the pargana of Isauli. To the east lies Miranpur, while on the south the boundary is formed by Amethi, and on the west by the parganas of Gaura Jamun and Jagdispur. Besides the Gumti, the only other stream is the Kandu nala, which flows from Gaura Jamun across the north of the pargana. It serves no purpose except as a line of drainage, and its banks are covered with jungle and broken up by ravines. There is a belt of taráí along the Gumti, as far as Kundri, where the banks rise and the channel is well defined. This taráí is liable to flooding and saturation in wet years, as was the case in 1894. The southern portion is lowlying, and while there are no large lakes, yet the many depressions form a source of danger in abnormally wet seasons. The chief are those of Rudaulia, Surpur, and Dharauli. The soil is of no particular excellence : at the settlement only 7·6 of the cultivated area was classed as *goind*, and there was an unusual amount of *pálo*. The total area under cultivation at that time was 22,666 acres or 57 per cent., and the revenue demand assessed was Rs. 54,350, the incidence being Re. 1-6-7 over the whole area, and Rs. 2-7-10 per acre of cultivation. The area under groves is 4,102 acres,

and is on the increase. Irrigation is effected by means of wells and tanks, and also from the river, but to a very small extent. In all, about 33·5 per cent. is watered, the largest share of the work being done by wells. The most important crops are rice and *juár* in the kharif, and peas, grain, wheat, and barley in the rabi. The area under sugarcane is very small, but is slowly on the increase. The *do-fasli* area is very large in this pargana, amounting to more than one-third of the whole cultivated area. The chief cultivating classes are Muraos, Kurmis, and Ahirs. Besides these, there are a great many Thakurs and Brahmans, the latter paying the lowest rents, which range from Rs. 7-5-7 to Rs. 4-13-3 per acre. Low caste tenants, and especially the Muraos and Kurmis, pay considerably more.

There are 85 villages in the pargana, containing a total population of 4,231, being at the rate of nearly 700 to the square mile, which is very dense, even for this part of Oudh. Previous enumerations show a constant increase, from 37,347 in 1881 to 41,607 in 1891. Musalmans number 4,946, standing in the proportion of nearly 12 per cent. to the whole. The proprietary body are mainly Bhale Sultáns, followed by the Bais. The Saiyids of Bhanauli hold over 13 per cent., and a small portion is in the hands of Brahmans. There are no taluqdars resident in the pargana, but a few mahâls belong to the Khanzada taluqdar of Unchgaon in Jagdispur. The coparcenary bodies are for the most part heavily embarrassed.

There are no towns in the pargana; Musafirkhana, the tahsil headquarters, is but a poor village, and possesses no other importance. Nara, Gajanpur, and Dadra are large *pattidari* settlements of the Bhale Sultáns. The first two have been separately mentioned. The Lucknow-Jaunpur road passes through the centre of the pargana, with an encamping ground at Pemsahipura. From it two roads diverge at Musafirkhana to Amethi and Gauriganj, while a small track leads to Isauli. There are fairs at Dadra on the *Rámlila*, and at Kotwa in *Kartik* and *Chait* for bathing in the Gumti. The pargana was till recently known by the unwieldy name of Isauli-*cis*-Gumti, to distinguish it from the other pargana of Isauli, which was styled Isauli-*trans*-Gumti or Isauli-*cis*-Fyzabad.

MUSAFIRKHANA *Tahsil.*

This tahsil consists of the four parganas of Musafirkhana, Isauli, Gaura Jamun, and Jagdispur. All of these are separately described. The sub-division is bounded on the north by the Bikapur tahsil of the Fyzabad district, on the east by Sultanpur, on the south by Amethi, while on the west the boundary is divided between the Digbijaiganj tahsil of Rai Bareli and Haidargarh of the Bara Banki district.

The river Gumti is one of the chief features of the tahsil. In its upper reaches the banks are high, and sometimes precipitous. On them we find in several places, and notably Kishni, Sathin, and Isauli, ancient towns standing majestically on the high cliffs, though now shorn of their former greatness. South of Sathin the river opens out, and much injury is caused to the lowlying land on either side in time of flood. Further west the banks rise again, and Isauli stands secure on a high and solid reef. The chief tributary of the Gumti is the Kandu nala, which flows between Gaura Jamun and Jagdispur and runs into the Gumti in mauza Chandipur. Pargana Jamun is famous for its jhils, and there is hardly a village which does not boast one. The largest is Tal Mariaon in the south.

The most important means of communication are the Lucknow-Jaunpur road, running for 23 miles from north-west to south-east, and the Fyzabad-Rai Bareli road, running for 21 miles from north-east to south-west. They intersect at Nihalgarh-Jagdispur. The Lucknow-Jaunpur road crosses the Kandu nala four miles west of Musafirkhana by an old Nawábi bridge. This nala was formerly infested by dacoits. It was probably to prevent their depredations that the headquarters of the tahsil were placed at Musafirkhana in a corner of the jurisdiction, instead of in the centre of it. The Fyzabad-Rai Bareli road crosses the Gumti by a wooden pile bridge at Amghát.

In the western corner of the tahsil stands the town of Shukul Bazar, on the road from Rudauli in Bara Banki to Inhauna. From this place a road runs south-east to Jagdispur and Gauriganj *viâ* Jamun, whence roads branch off to Musafirkhana and the Jagdispur-Jais road. Two roads run east from Haliapur, in Isauli-*trans*-Gumti, to Sultanpur and Akbarpur in

Fyzabad, while a third goes to Rudauli. All the roads in this tahsil bear traces of frequent cart traffic, but many of them,—and this is especially the case in Jamun,—are almost impassable in the rains. The Rája of Deogaon has recently built a masonry bridge over the Gumti between Deogaon and Makhdumpur, a work that will probably tend to revive the trade and prosperity of Sathin. There is an important ferry at Richhghát, which brings in an annual revenue of Rs. 2,550. It lies on the Rudauli-Inhauna road, and has an additional importance as being the scene of an annual fair. In all there are 24 ferries in the tahsil, most of them of little importance. Besides Richhghát, the most valuable are Rájghát, Chandipur Kailaspur, Bakhra, Sathin, and Kishni. The total income in 1901-1902 realized from these ferries was Rs. 6,457.

There are few places of any importance in the tahsil. Musafirkhana is a small, shabby looking village. Isauli was the residence of a chakladar in Nawábi days, but is now a dilapidated and decayed old place, with nothing excellent left but its situation, the finest in the district. Kishni and Sathin in days long since gone by were flourishing and well known towns. They are now much decayed, and boast no traffic of any kind. Jagdispur or Nihalgarh was up to the time of annexation the headquarters of the revenue collector of the pargana to which it has given its name. It is fairly prosperous still, but of no real consequence as a trade centre. The only place which has any right to such a title is Bazar Shukul, less generally known by its revenue name of Mawaiya-Rahmatgarh. The market is an important one, and a considerable trade is carried on.

There are in all 39 schools in the sub-division, of which the most important is the middle vernacular school at Jagdispur. The remainder consist of 22 upper and lower primary schools, of which the largest are those at Shukul Bazar, Isauli, and Musafirkhana, and 16 aided schools. The Bhale Sultáns do not aspire after learning, and most of the schools are poorly attended.

For the purposes of police jurisdiction the tahsil is divided into the circles of Haliapur, Musafirkhana, Jagdispur, and Shukul Bazar. In addition to these 15 villages of Gaura Jamun form part of the Gauriganj police circle. Jagdispur is the most

turbulent portion of the district, and the work of the Shukul Bazar station is heavy, although the circle is small in area.

The population of the tahsil at the census of 1901 numbered 261,036, of whom 128,366 were males and 132,670 females. Classified according to religion, there were 217,840 Hindus, 43,053 Musalmans, and 143 Christians and others. The most numerous castes are Ahirs 30,706, Brahmans 30,580, Pasis 25,220, Koris 18,364, Thakurs 16,959, and Chamars 10,720. The Thakurs are mainly of the Bhale Sultán clan, while Kanhpurias, Bais, Chauhans, and Raghubansis are well represented. Of the Musalmans the converted Rájputs are the most numerous, consisting chiefly of Bhale Sultáns, Bachgotis, Bais, and Chauhans. Of the rest Gujars are by far the most numerous, followed by Ghosis, Faqirs, Dhunas, and Julahas.

The tahsil is almost wholly agricultural, and the number of those engaged in trade and business is comparatively very small, with the exception of those engaged in the supply of articles of food and drink. Weavers and cotton manufacturers number 5,817, workers in wood and cane 2,573, and carriers 4,313.

NARA ARHANPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* MUSAFIRKHANA.

A large village, lying on both sides of the Gumti river, in the north-west of the pargana, at a distance of 27 miles from Sultanpur, in latitude 26° 27′ north and longitude 81° 46′ east. It belongs to a body of over 1,300 Bhale Sultáns, most of whom reside here. A road runs from Thauri Rawat through Arhanpur to Kanjas and Jamun. Nara consists of the main village and several hamlets, some of which lie in the precarious tract east of the river, while Arhanpur is a large and flourishing township to the west. On the west side of the river there is a small strip of tarái, which is liable to be cut away, followed by a succession of bare ridges and ravines. To the south of the village is a large level plain of good and fertile land, amply provided with means of irrigation, among which are 9 masonry and 50 earthen wells. The total population is 3,251, of whom 173 are Musalmans; Bhale Sultán Thakurs form the bulk of the inhabitants, followed by Brahmans, Ahirs, and Khatiks. There is a primary school at Arhanpur.

PIPARPUR, *Pargana* Asal, *Tahsil* Amethi.

A large village on the road from Raipur-Amethi to Chanda, in latitude 26° 7′ north and longitude 82° 1′ east. It is the principal place in the pargana, and is owned by a large *bhaiyachara* community composed of over 200 Bachgotis, a few Kayasths, and some Banias. The proprietors are quarrelsome, and partition proceedings were set on foot in 1902. The road to Chanda crosses the Allahabad-Fyzabad road two miles to the east of Piparpur, at a distance of ten miles south of Sultanpur. Through the centre of the village runs a stream, which originates in the Bhujwa jhil and passes into the Chamraura in Partabgarh. On its banks is a good deal of jungle, much of which has been cut to burn bricks for the railway from Allahabad to Fyzabad, which will have a station here in the east of the village. There is a good deal of *úsar*, chiefly in the north. In Piparpur is a police station, which constitutes the chief claim of the place to importance. The population is mainly Rájput, and in 1901 numbered 1,806. Only 101 were Musalmans. There are 15 hamlets besides the main site.

RAIPUR-AMETHI, *Pargana and Tahsil* Amethi.

Raipur is the headquarters of the Amethi tahsil. It is a flourishing town, composed of the three villages of Raipur-Pulwari, Sarwanpur, and Katra Himmat Singh, lying on the road from Rai Bareli to Sultanpur, at a distance of about 18 miles from the latter, in latitude 26° 9′ north and longitude 81° 49′ east. There is a station here on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, known by the name of Amethi, but it is curious that no place of that name has ever been known to have existed. Raipur belongs to the Rája of Amethi, who lives at Rámnagar, two miles away, but his ancestors used to reside in Raipur-Phulwari, where the remains of their fort are still visible. One part of the town is known as the *topkhana* or gun park to this day. There are in Raipur, besides the tahsil buildings, a school, a police station, a pound, and a dispensary. The total population in 1901 was 3,688, which shows a large increase in the last ten years. This is due to the development of the place consequent on the opening

of the railway in 1898—an event which has had a most enlivening effect upon the trade of the town. Even as late as 1897 the settlement officer wrote: "Raipur is a collection of small unimportant hamlets, with positively no attempt at trade"—a state of things that has already become ancient history.

Among the population there are 1,127 Muhammadans, which is a large proportion for this part of the district. Ahirs, Kurmis, and Banias preponderate among the Hindus. The Village Sanitation Act was introduced here in 1900. Stage carriages and camel carts run daily to Sultanpur.

RÁMNAGAR, *Pargana and Tahsil* AMETHI.

Rámnagar, or rather Jangal Rámnagar as it is officially called, lies on the road leading from Raipur to Musafirkhana, at a distance of two miles due north of the former and 20 miles from Sultanpur, in latitude 26° 11′ north and longitude 81° 49′ east. This road has been metalled by the Rája of Amethi from Raipur to Munshiganj, two miles north of Rámnagar, where it joins the road from Dhamaur to Gauriganj. Here the Rája resides, the head of the Bandhalgoti clan: the palace is the largest house in the district. The account of the taluqa and the family will be found in chapter III. The village of Rámnagar occupies a large area, which comprises a tract of about 2,000 acres, the only real forest in the district, stretching westwards from the village. The place itself is surrounded by insanitary hollows. There is in the town an anglo-vernacular school, built by the Rája as a Victoria memorial and opened in 1901. It teaches up to the middle standard, and is the only school in the district, besides the headquarters, in which English is taught. The population consists mainly of persons connected with the Rája's palace, and numbers 2,652, of whom 378 are Musalmans. A village bank has recently been started here. The connection of Rámnagar with the history of the district during the Mutiny will be found in chapter V.

SATHIN, *Pargana* JAGDISPUR, *Tahsil* MUSAFIRKHANA.

An old but now greatly decayed town, lying in latitude 26° 31′ and longitude 81° 42′, and prettily situated on the right

bank of the Gumti, at a distance of about 40 miles from Sultanpur. It is supposed to have been first built by the Bhars, and the town lies on a mound that has evidently been formed from the ruins of an older village. A road leads here from Bazar Shukul, but in the days of Sathin's prosperity the river was the trade route. The commerce of the place is now a thing of the past, and the town only deserves mention because of its antiquity. The population is chiefly Musalman, and amounts to 1,743, a total that shows a decrease of 500 in the last thirty years.

Sathin was given to one Qazi Shahab-ud-din some centuries ago. It was a mahál in the time of Akbar, when it was known as Satanpur, possibly an abbreviation of Shahabuddinpur. It continued to be the seat of a government official till 1750 A.D. There is a small bazar, founded in 1849, in which markets are held twice a week. Sathin has for a long time been the residence of one of the most influential Musalmans in the district, Shah Abdul Latif, a faqir.

SULTANPUR, *Pargana* MIRANPUR, *Tahsil* SULTANPUR.

Sultanpur lies on the left bank of the Gumti, on a little peninsula formed by a bend in the river's course, in latitude 26° 15′ north and longitude 82° 5′ east. Its history is so much interwoven with that of the district that it is only necessary to give here the most prominent points in it. The original town is said to have been founded by Kusa, son of Ráma, and to have been named after him Kusapura or Kusabhawanpur. This ancient city has been identified by General Cunningham with the Kusapura mentioned by Hiuen Thsiang, the Chinese traveller.* He states that there was in his time a dilapidated stupa of Asoka, and that Buddha taught here for six months. There are Buddhist remains still visible at Mahmudpur, a village five miles distant to the north-west of Sultanpur. The town subsequently fell into the hands of the Bhars, who retained it until it was taken from them by the Musalmans in the twelfth century. About seven hundred years ago, it is said, two brothers, Saiyid Muhammad and Saiyid Ala-ud-din, horse dealers by profession, visited Eastern Oudh, and offered some horses for sale to the

Bhar chieftains of Kusbhawanpur, who seized the horses and put the two brothers to death. This came to the ears of Ala-ud-din Ghori, whose piety equal to his valour forbade him to allow such an outrage upon the descendants of the prophet to pass unpunished. Gathering a mighty host, therefore, he set out for Kusbhawanpur, and at length arrived and pitched his tents in Karaundi, then a dense jungle near the devoted town, on the opposite side of the river. Here he remained encamped for a year without gaining any advantage over the besieged, when, feigning to be weary of the fruitless contest, and anxious only to obtain an unmolested retreat, he had some hundreds of palanquins richly fitted up, and sent them as a peace offering to the Bhars, pretending that they were filled with presents peculiarly suited to the taste of those for whom they were intended.

The cupidity of the Bhars overcame their caution, and they received the fatal gift within their walls. But suddenly, at a given signal, the palanquins were all thrown open by unseen hands and out sprung a crowd of armed warriors, the very flower of Ala-ud-din's army, who, thus taking their enemies unprepared, speedily put them to the sword. Kusbhawanpur was reduced to ashes, and a new town of Sultanpur, so called from the rank of the victor, rose upon its ruins.*

Sultanpur is often mentioned by Muhammadan historians, but only as the means of identifying the scene of a great battle which took place in its immediate neighbourhood, nor can it, so far as I am aware, boast of having been the birthplace of any man of note. It was nevertheless at one time a flourishing little town, consisting of several muhallas or wards.

But many years before annexation a military station and cantonments were established on the right bank of the river in a village then known as Girghit, but now more commonly called by officials Sultanpur, or Chhaoni Sarkár, and by the rustic population Kampu or the camp. From this period the importance of the old town began to decline, and its condition in the year 1839 is thus described: "The only supposed remains of the Bhar city now extant are two brick wells at the south verge of the present town, and about a mile from the river, which still

* *Vide* chapter V, *supra.*

contain water, and a rising ground *(dih)* called Majhargaon in the middle of the town, consisting of broken bricks, the remnants of the palace of the Bhar sovereigns. On the summit of the *dih* is a partially ruined fort built by the Sultán, and containing houses which are now occupied by the faujdar and his followers; there is also a mosque built by the Sultán within the town and north-west of the fort. There are two or three smaller mosques built by Saiyids, who are chaudhris of the pargana, and have salaries varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 a month, besides rent-free lands, for keeping the revenue accounts of the pargana. The town, having no manufactures or trade, is in a decayed state, and contains only 1,500 inhabitants, chiefly sipáhis and personal followers of the chaudhris with a few cultivators, and of this population 100 are Musalmans. It contains many old brick dwelling houses and a few new ones, among others a large one now building by one of the chaudhris, Muhammad Ali, who was also the vakil envoy of the Lucknow darbar, 'near' the commandant of the Company's adjoining cantonment." The whole town was finally razed to the ground during the military operations connected with the re-occupation of the province, in consequence of the inhabitants having been concerned in the murder of two British officers at the outbreak of the Mutiny.

Until 1837 the Sultanpur military force consisted of a regiment of native infantry and a detachment of artillery, but in that year the latter was withdrawn, and thereafter until annexation there were no guns or cavalry of any kind. At annexation the force was considerably increased, and its conduct in the Mutiny is described elsewhere. On re-occupation a detachment of a British regiment was stationed here for a short time; and the recollection of the fact is now perpetuated by its lines, which lay about a mile or two south of those of the native infantry, having given a name to a tract now demarcated as a separate village, Gora Bárik, or the barracks for the European soldiers. In 1861 all the troops, British and Native, were removed, and Sultanpur ceased to be a military cantonment.

The present civil station occupies the site of the old cantonments. It lies "on the right bank of the Gumti river, upon a dry soil, among deep ravines, which drain off the water rapidly. The

bungalows are on the verge looking down into the river and upon the level patches of land dividing the ravines. The water in the wells is some fifty feet below the surface, on a level with the stream below." This was written in the year 1849; there were then "no groves within a mile of the cantonments; and no lakes, marshes, or jungles within a great many, and the single trees in and near the cantonments were few."* At the present time, owing mainly to the great interest taken by successive Deputy Commissioners in the improvement of the station, the unsightliness of the bleak ravines is hidden by the graceful foliage of the acacia; and the roads, of which there is a plentiful supply, are lined on either side with rows of mango and other shady trees, while the public gardens, more than ten acres in extent, exact a just tribute of praise from all who visit them. A fine cutcherry has been erected, and immediately opposite to it is a church of modest dimensions, but no mean architectural beauty. It is known as Christ Church, and was opened and consecrated on the 16th November 1869; it was built partly by Government and partly by private subscription. Next to the church, on the south side, stands the Victoria Manzil, built in commemoration of the first Jubilee of Queen Victoria. It was opened in 1890, on the occasion of the first agricultural exhibition, by the Commissioner of Rai Bareli. The building is used for meetings of the municipal board and for the other purposes served by a town hall. Of the other public buildings the principal are the jail, erected on the site of and partly composed of the European infantry barracks, the government schools, the police station, and the charitable dispensary, which was rebuilt in 1895, in which year a new female hospital was erected, almost entirely at the cost of Rája Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh of Amethi. It is known as the Amethi female hospital. There is also a police hospital, a poorhouse, and a leper asylum. The last two are supported by private subscription. Before annexation the present town was only a small cantonment bazar. It is now a practically new town, containing several flourishing bazars, Perkinsganj, Shawganj, and Partabganj, the grain market, opened in 1895, and named after Rája Partab Bahadur Singh of Kurwar, the lessee.

* Sleeman, *Tour in Oude*, I, 185.

A new bazar is now being built in memory of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, close to the railway station. It will be called Victoriaganj, and will probably become a very flourishing market. The population of the town has increased from 5,708 in 1869 to 9,550 at the recent census of 1901. There has been a continual increase in this direction, though this was not apparent from the figures of 1891, when the total was 8,751 as against 9,374 in 1881. But this was due to the exclusion of some villages from the municipality during the interval between those years.

Sultanpur was constituted a municipality in June 1869, with a municipal committee. The present organization of a municipal board came into existence in September 1884. It consists of 13 members, of whom the Deputy Commissioner is the *ex officio* chairman; of the remainder two are nominated by Government and ten are elected. The income of the municipality has risen with the population: in 1879 it was but 6,697, a figure which more than doubled itself in the following ten years. In 1900-1901 the total income was Rs. 20,437, being derived chiefly from octroi, which produced nearly Rs. 13,000. The other more important sources of income were rents (Rs. 3,334), gardens (Rs. 1,247), pounds and cattle registration (Rs. 1,416), and the tax on professions, which yielded the sum of Rs. 408. The expenditure for the same year amounted to Rs. 20,691, of which Rs. 1,067 were paid in liquidation of the government loan of Rs. 2,067, which had been contracted in the three preceding years. The main heads of expenditure were public works (Rs. 4,817), conservancy (Rs. 3,023), refunds on octroi (Rs. 3,359), and police (Rs. 1,191). To these must be added the cost of collection, the municipal office, the upkeep of the public gardens, and other miscellaneous charges, such as lighting, road watering, and charitable grants.*

SULTANPUR *Tahsil.*

This sub-division is composed of the parganas of Miranpur and Baraunsa, which are divided from one another by the river Gumti, on the south bank of which stands the headquarters town. It is bounded on the north by the Bikapur tahsil of

the Fyzabad district, on the east by the Kadipur tahsil, on the west by Musafirkhana and Amethi, and on the south by the Patti tahsil of Partabgarh. Most of pargana Baraunsa lies high, and the soil is a firm loam of average value, deteriorating into broken or sandy ground as it reaches the high banks leading down to the Gumti. There is not much tarái, except in a few villages to the west, where the lowlying riparian strips are precarious. They suffered considerably in the floods of 1871 and 1894, but the drought of 1896 repaired the mischief done. Pargana Miranpur is conspicuous for its large swamps: the largest being the Karahwa jhil in mauza Rawania Pachhim, which often threatens this and the surrounding villages. Next in importance is the Majhua jhil on the Amethi border. Communications are very good, and will be better still when the railway from Allahabad to Fyzabad is in working order. The roads between these two places is a first class provincial road, running down to the centre of the tahsil from north to south for a distance of 23 miles. It crosses the Lucknow-Jaunpur second class road at Piagipur, a few miles south of Sultanpur. This last mentioned road runs from north-west to south-east through Miranpur for 25 miles. From the provincial road three branches take off in this tahsil: one leads west from Sultanpur to Kurwar and Isauli; a second, which is metalled for six miles, leads off from old Sultanpur to Dostpur and Kadipur; while the third branches off, six miles north of Sultanpur, to Akbarpur in Fyzabad. The road to Amethi is metalled; it branches off at Dhamaur to Rai Bareli, while Dhamaur forms the point of junction of another road, which joins the Lucknow-Jaunpur line near Bandhua. Another cross-road is that from Kurwar to Gauriganj, crossing the Lucknow-Jaunpur road at Aliganj, where there is a flourishing bazar. In the south of Miranpur there is the road leading from Raipur-Amethi to Chanda, which crosses the Allahabad-Fyzabad road two miles east of Piparpur. One other road in Baraunsa is worthy of mention. It leads from Dera on the Gumti to Jaisinghpur and Kurebhar on the provincial road, and thence west to Haliapur.

There are twenty public ferries over the Gumti in this tahsil. The most important are those at Bamhangawan, Kurwar,

Bhandra, Hayatnagar, Chandaur, and Bilahri. Their value ranges from Rs. 480 in the case of the first named to Rs. 7, the sum paid annually for the Azizpur ferry. The total income in the year 1901-1902 was Rs. 3,330. There are encamping grounds at Piagipur and Kurebhar on the Allahabad-Fyzabad road, and at Daudpur and Bhadaiyan on the Lucknow-Jaunpur road.

Education is provided by means of the high school at Sultanpur, the middle school at Hasanpur, which is greatly patronized by the Rája, and by 33 primary schools. In addition to these there a school for girls at Sultanpur, and 14 indigenous schools supported by grants-in-aid from Government.

This tahsil boasts the only town of any size or importance in the district. While officially called Sultanpur, its real name is mauza Chhaoni Sadar, or colloquially *Kampu*, the cantonment. Old Sultanpur was demolished after the Mutiny. The present town is a fairly flourishing little place of nearly 10,000 inhabitants, and is the centre of trade for the whole district, though since the opening of the railway in 1898 Raipur-Amethi and Gauriganj are showing signs of rivalry. The only other places worthy of mention in the tahsil are (1) Hasanpur, the headquarters of the Rája of that name, the kingmaker of Oudh; (2) Bandhua, still famous for its brass ware; (3) Miranpur, a decayed old Muhammadan townlet, owned by an impoverished and spiritless Khanzada community; (4) Bharthipur, once the seat of a tahsil, and an important place of considerable strength; and (5) Jaisinghpur, the home of several sugar refiners and a police station. The chief proprietors are the Bachgoti Thakurs, both Hindu and Muhammadan. The Rája of Kurwar is the head of the Hindu branch, and the Rája of Hasanpur of the Muhammadan branch.

The total population in 1901 numbered 340,211, of whom 166,383 were males and 173,828 females. Classified according to religions, there were 291,774 Hindus, 48,308 Musalmans, and 129 Christians and others. The most numerous castes are Chamars 53,331, Brahmans 49,707, Ahirs 39,583, Kurmis 14,140, and Muraos 11,086. Thakurs number, as a whole, 23,058, the chief clans being Bachgotis, Rájkumars, Bais, Raghubansis, and

Chauhans. Other numerous castes are Gadariyas, Kahars, Mallahs, Banias, Kumhars, and Kalwars. Of the Musalmans, the Bachgotis are the most numerous, followed by Julahas, Sheikhs, Faqirs, Dhunas, and Darzis. The Sheikhs are chiefly of the Qurreshi sub-division.

The tahsil is mainly an agricultural tract. Over two-thirds of the population are zamindars, tenants, and labourers, or connected with agriculture and the management of land. The only trades that are represented in any degree, besides those of supplying the bare necessities of life in the shape of food and drink, are the manufacture of cotton, weaving, pottery, metal working, and carpentering. Being the headquarters tahsil, the learned and artistic professions are better represented here than elsewhere in the district.

For the purposes of police administration the tahsil is divided among seven police circles. Of these Sultanpur, Kurebhar, and Jaisinghpur are situated within the tahsil boundaries. All the south of Miranpur is within the jurisdiction of thana Piparpur, while Musafirkhana on the west and Lambhua in the east have wide spheres of influence in this tahsil. A small corner of Baraunsa belongs to the Haliapur circle.

TATON MURAINI, *Pargana* CHANDA, *Tahsil* KADIPUR.

A large village in the extreme south of the pargana, on the borders of Partabgarh, situated in latitude 26° 1′ north and longitude 82° 13′ east. It is only noteworthy on account of its large area and its population, which in 1901 numbered 2,080. Of these as many as 1,274 were Musalmans, most of them being Khanzadas, to whom the village is permanently leased by the owners, the Rájwar taluqdars of Rámpur. The bulk of the remainder consists of Ahirs, Lunias, and Muraos. Taton lies to the south, and Muraini is built on the site of an old Bhar fort in the north centre. The village is a fair one, giving all kinds of crops. In the south there is a swamp surrounded by rice fields: in the centre there is a block of jungle, which is rapidly retiring before the plough: and in the north there is a good deal of *úsar*. About a fourth of the land is the *sír* of the Khanzadas. There is an aided school here, which does not flourish.

THAURI RAWAT, *Pargana* JAGDISPUR, *Tahsil* MUSAFIR-KHANA.

A large *bhaiyachara* estate, held by some 350 Hindu Bhale Sultáns. It lies in latitude 26° 28′ north and longitude 81° 45′ east, near the south bank of the Gumti, a short distance to the south of the road leading from Fyzabad to Rai Bareli, which here crosses the river by the Amghát wooden bridge. The distance from Sultanpur is 29 miles, by way of a small branch road which runs south through the village to join the Lucknow-Jaunpur road. It is an unkempt looking village, with thirteen homesteads. Half of it is tarái, of an excellent quality, but liable to damage in time of heavy floods. To the south there is a stretch of high level and good land. West of the road is a large swamp lying partly in Kachnaon village. There are in the village four "thoks," and nine lambardars, the principal being Babu Sarabdawan Singh, father-in-law of the Katari Rája and lessee of Kachnaon. He is a well known money lender, and in prosperous circumstances. The proprietors live in a fine collection of houses, built on the slope between the tarái and the high ground. The population numbers 2,760, of whom all but 173 are Hindus. In 1899 an aided school was opened here, but it languished feebly for two years, and then ceased to be.

TIKRI, *Pargana and Tahsil* AMETHI.

A large village with a population of 2,250 inhabitants, on the south side of the Sultanpur-Amethi metalled road, at a distance of 13 miles from the district headquarters; it is situated in latitude 26° 12′ north and longitude 81° 54′ east. It belongs to the Rája of Amethi, whose forefathers reduced the old Bandhalgoti zamindars to their present position of tenants and under-proprietors. The village is a good one, except for the presence of *úsar*, of which there are two large patches in the north-west and south-west. There is a large swamp in the centre, as well as a number of smaller depressions dotted about the extensive lands of the village. Tikri is an ancient village, standing on the remains of an old Bhar or Buddhist town. An account of the Bandhalgotis of Tikri will be found in chapter III.

GAZETTEER

OF

SULTANPUR.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER

OF

SULTANPUR.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS.

Table I.—*Population by tahsils*, 1901.

Tahsil.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sultanpur ...	340,211	166,383	173,828	291,774	143,559	148,215	48,308	22,776	25,532	129	48	81
Amethi	217,207	106,583	110,624	206,194	101,118	105,076	11,008	5,461	5,547	5	4	1
Musafirkhana ...	261,036	128,366	132,670	217,840	107,822	110,018	43,053	20,466	22,587	143	78	65
Kadipur	265,450	133,600	131,850	248,071	124,974	123,097	17,371	8,622	8,749	8	4	4
Total ...	1,083,904	534,932	548,972	963,879	477,473	486,406	119,740	57,325	62,415	285	134	151

TABLE II.—*Population by thanas*, 1901.

District.	Serial number of thana.	Name of thana.	Total population.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
			Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Sultanpur.	1	Sultanpur ...	121,010	58,852	62,158	93,401	45,891	47,510	27,480	12,913	14,567	129	48	81
	2	Piparpur ..	70,556	34,436	36,120	64,675	31,596	33,079	5,881	2,840	3,041	...	...	...
	3	Musafirkhana,	97,621	47,566	50,055	87,477	42,781	44,696	10,142	4,783	5,359	2	2	...
	4	Lambhua ..	84,818	42,149	42,669	78,348	38,962	39,386	6,463	3,184	3,279	7	3	4
	5	Haliapur ...	68,525	33,741	34,784	60,272	29,853	30,419	8,253	3,888	4,365	...	...	...
	6	Jaisinghpur...	70,041	35,083	34,958	65,397	32,831	32,566	4,644	2,252	2,392	...	...	...
	7	Kurebhar ..	76,364	37,278	39,086	69,511	34,114	35,397	6,853	3,164	3,689	...	...	...
	8	Jagdispur ...	99,283	48,841	50,442	78,704	39,048	39,656	20,438	9,717	10,721	141	76	65
	9	Bazar Shukul,	34,791	17,107	17,684	27,932	13,850	14,082	6,859	3,257	3,602	...	...	...
	10	Gauriganj ..	65,034	32,001	33,033	58,837	28,902	29,935	6,196	3,098	3,098	1	1	...
	11	Raipur ...	108,958	53,512	55,446	103,903	50,992	52,911	5,051	2,517	2,534	4	3	1
	12	Kadipur ...	107,395	54,216	53,179	102,673	51,861	50,812	4,722	2,355	2,367	...	...	...
	13	Dostpur ...	79,508	40,150	39,358	72,749	36,792	35,957	6,758	3,357	3,401	1	1	...
		Total ..	1,083,904	534,932	548,972	963,879	477,473	486,406	119,740	57,325	62,415	285	134	151

TABLE III.—*Vital statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.*	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1891 ...	35,743	18,685	17,058	33·22	50,564	26,398	24,166	47·00
1892 ...	42,057	22,026	20,031	39·09	37,788	19,770	18,018	35·12
1893 ...	49,934	25,801	24,133	46·41	26,010	13,576	12,434	24·17
1894 ...	41,021	21,530	19,491	38·13	45,745	23,467	22,278	42·52
1895 ...	32,076	16,831	15,245	29·81	31,443	16,001	15,442	29·23
1896 ...	29,669	15,562	14,107	32·07	27,222	14,169	13,053	25·30
1897 ...	31,408	16,250	15,158	29·19	43,838	22,815	21,023	40·75
1898 ...	38,802	20,275	18,527	36·07	30,090	14,955	15,135	27·75
1899 ...	48,540	25,289	23,251	45·12	38,542	19,896	18,646	35·82
1900 ...	43,163	22,204	20,959	40·12	48,844	25,208	23,636	45·40
1901 ...	45,069	23,223	21,846	41·58	31,276	16,293	14,983	28·85
1902 ...	47,449	24,387	23,062	43·78	28,971	15,181	13,790	26·73
1903 ...								
1904 ...								
1905 ...								
1906 ...								
1907 ...								
1908 ...								
1909 ...								
1910 ...								
1911 ...								
1912 ...								
1913 ...								
1914 ...								

* The rates from 1891 to 1900 are calculated from the returns of the 1891 census.

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to cause.*

Year.	Total deaths from—					
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	50,564	...	18,920	965	23,842	1,062
1892	37,788	...	5,867	43	25,934	627
1893	26,010	...	52	53	18,971	532
1894	45,745	...	3,963	15	33,526	1,301
1895	31,443	...	4,526	33	20,920	923
1896	27,222	...	504	1,145	18,669	503
1897	43,838	...	159	6,430	27,896	778
1898	30,090	...	18	138	22,413	574
1899	38,542	...	821	86	26,798	839
1900	48,844	...	17,174	18	22,746	802
1901	31,276	...	3,444	18	19,791	475
1902	28,971	...	368	554	18,506	427
1903						
1904						
1905						
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						

TABLE V.—*Statistics of cultivation and irrigation, 1309 fasli.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.							Double cropped.
				Irrigated.				Dry.	Total.		
				Total.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Miranpur	157,251	33,329	33,063	36,027	20,733	15,029	265	54,832	90,859	32,854
Baraunsa	167,954	35,090	29,961	38,639	23,104	15,258	277	64,264	102,903	35,713
Total, tahsil Sultanpur ...	325,205	68,419	63,024	74,666	43,837	30,287	542	119,096	193,762	68,567
Aldemau	199,039	58,043	24,665	69,539	37,735	30,969	835	46,792	116,331	29,542
Chanda	83,751	20,247	13,554	25,387	14,357	10,934	96	24,563	49,950	13,591
Total, tahsil Kadipur ...	282,790	78,290	38,219	94,926	52,092	41,903	931	71,355	166,281	43,133
Amethi	191,525	57,388	36,212	64,228	27,832	36,371	25	33,697	97,925	39,602
Asal	42,828	11,909	6,613	11,445	8,745	2,657	43	12,861	24,306	7,630
Total, tahsil Amethi ...	234,353	69,297	42,825	75,673	36,577	39,028	68	46,558	122,231	47,232
Musafirkhana	39,551	8,059	7,983	6,976	5,310	1,396	270	16,533	23,509	8,816
Isauli	55,744	9,941	13,448	10,533	5,881	4,055	597	21,822	32,355	13,900
Jagdispur	99,004	19,342	24,783	20,492	16,396	3,953	143	34,387	54,879	25,717
Gaura Jamun	59,647	11,571	13,603	13,851	10,307	3,538	6	20,622	34,473	15,175
Total, tahsil Musafirkhana,	253,946	48,913	59,817	51,852	37,894	12,942	1,016	93,364	145,216	63,608
Total for the district ...	1,096,294	264,919	203,885	297,117	170,400	124,160	2,557	330,373	627,490	222,540

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Musafirkhana.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat with other crops.	Barley alone and barley mixed with gram.	Gram and peas in combination.	Opium.	Total.	Dhan and jarhan in combination.	Juar alone and juar with other crops.	Bajra alone and bajra with other crops.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.	Indigo.
Fasli.													
1305 ...	78,479	22,229	6,502	9,407	34,829	2,918	104,447	48,878	20,405	63	1,417	1,080	1,051
1306 ...	89,594	24,018	6,824	11,389	43,070	2,893	107,829	59,030	15,978	81	745	1,361	1,134
1307 ...	89,032	24,455	7,307	10,517	41,854	3,470	108,704	61,996	14,488	56	554	1,417	1,172
1308 ...	89,751	*	*	*	*	*	112,055	62,794	16,350	101	604	1,625	1,151
1309 ...	89,890	23,024	5,220	7,698	48,708	3,833	114,971	61,266	17,717	130	1,385	1,734	1,011
1310 ...													
1311 ...													
1312 ...													
1313 ...													
1314 ...													
1315 ...													
1316 ...													
1317 ...													
1318 ...													
1319 ...													
1320 ...													
1321 ...													

* The statement was not prepared for the rabi harvest of 1308 fasli owing to census operations.

TABLE VI—*(continued)*.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Kadipur.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram and peas.	Opium.	Total.	Rice.	Juar alone and mixed.	Bajra alone and mixed	Maize.	Sugar-cane.	Indigo.
Fasli.													
1305 ...	97,032	11,270	9,015	44,756	27,234	327	99,986	54,076	18,737	464	1,584	8,320	2,664
1306 ...	99,900	12,280	10,393	41,260	33,561	320	107,462	64,529	15,349	231	1,188	9,689	1,942
1307 ...	101,031	12,967	10,760	38,618	35,700	374	108,611	65,686	16,582	275	713	9,518	1,861
1308 ...	99,598	*	*	*	*	*	113,461	67,089	18,741	390	836	9,179	1,237
1309 ...	98,141	11,247	9,606	35,511	40,123	439	111,155	63,871	16,432	539	1,408	9,722	805
1310 ...													
1311 ...													
1312 ...													
1313 ...													
1314 ...													
1315 ...													
1316 ...													
1317 ...													
1318 ...													
1319 ...													
1320 ...													
1321 ...													

* Not prepared on account of census operations.

TABLE VI—*(concluded)*.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Sultanpur.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.						
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram and peas.	Opium.	Total.	Rice.	Juar alone and mixed.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.	Indigo.
Fasli.													
1306 ...	120,156	25,315	15,733	25,046	51,342	945	130,639	75,709	15,067	277	925	8,442	610
1307 ...	121,495	27,647	16,965	22,616	51,662	998	130,961	77,269	14,530	539	704	8,279	500
1308 ...	131,982	*	*	*	*	*	125,243	79,349	16,921	786	838	7,710	289
1309 ...	124,122	24,949	15,199	19,395	61,733	1,028	137,045	77,488	17,860	917	1,287	8,102	162
1310 ...													
1311 ...													
1312 ...													
1313 ...													
1314 ...													
1315 ...													
1316 ...													
1317 ...													
1318 ...													
1319 ...													
1320 ...													
1321 ...													

* Not prepared on account of census operations.

Table VII.—*Criminal justice.*

Year.		Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—											Cases under—	
	Offences against public tranquillity (chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dacoity.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Opium Act.	Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1897 ...	37	61	64	1	...	29	375	13	61	451	69	49	3	17
1898 ...	43	63	65	1	...	34	191	5	29	179	98	55	18	68
1899 ...	42	63	69	3	...	36	184	22	37	212	75	59	5	51
1900 ...	63	33	70	1	7	32	227	17	41	273	119	88	7	45
1901 ...	50	30	42	...	...	35	150	2	25	240	66	60	4	12
1902 ...	89	30	66	...	3	20	124	5	23	188	60	72	1	6
1903 ...														
1904 ...														
1905 ...														
1906 ...														
1907 ...														
1908 ...														
1909 ...														
1910 ...														
1911 ...														
1912 ...														
1913 ...														

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police—			Number of persons—		
	Suo motu.	By orders of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	2,325	70	815	1,157	341	816
1892	1,860	59	585	944	315	629
1893	1,538	53	851	1,240	303	937
1894	1,586	51	968	1,401	417	984
1895	1,450	37	970	1,382	382	1,000
1896	1,489	68	918	1,241	283	958
1897	1,768	56	1,110	1,453	291	1,162
1898	1,090	41	738	1,005	163	842
1899	1,146	61	712	991	152	839
1900	1,435	84	958	1,298	226	1,072
1901	1,226	73	666	889	220	669
1902	1,040	42	647	918	155	763
1903						
1904						
1905						
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						

NOTE.—Columns 2 and 3 should show cases instituted during the year.

Table VIII.—*Cognizable crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police—			Number of persons—		
	Suo motu.	By orders of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	2,325	70	815	1,157	341	816
1892	1,860	59	585	944	315	629
1893	1,538	53	851	1,240	303	937
1894	1,586	51	968	1,401	417	984
1895	1,450	37	970	1,382	382	1,000
1896	1,489	68	918	1,241	283	958
1897	1,768	56	1,110	1,453	291	1,162
1898	1,090	41	738	1,005	163	842
1899	1,146	61	712	991	152	839
1900	1,435	84	958	1,298	226	1,072
1901	1,226	73	666	889	220	669
1902	1,040	42	647	918	155	763
1903						
1904						
1905						
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						

Note.—Columns 2 and 3 should show cases instituted during the year.

TABLE IX.—*Revenue demand at successive settlements.*

Pargana.	Year of settlement.				Remarks.
	1858.	1868.	1898.		
	1	2	3	4	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Miranpur ...	1,25,859	1,75,601	2,19,470	...	...
Baraunsa ...	1,44,393	1,91,613	2,19,095	...	...
Amethi ...	1,67,697	2,17,738	2,66,805	...	...
Asal ...	36,496	41,496	55,196	...	...
Gaura Jamun ...	44,860	61,617	79,360	...	...
Jagdispur ...	87,819	1,11,119	1,48,185	...	...
Isauli ...	56,217	72,073	71,786	...	...
Musafirkhana ...	38,074	45,816	53,260	...	...
Aldemau ...	1,37,843	2,22,875	2,53,691	...	...
Chanda ...	63,755	97,729	1,19,505	...	...
Total ...	9,03,013	12,37,677	14,86,353		

TABLE X.—*Present demand for revenue and cesses, 1309 fasli.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Where included in *Ain-i-Akbari.*	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre.	
					Cultivated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Miranpur	Sultanpur	2,13,173	34,116	2,47,289	2 11 6	1 9 2
Baraunsa	Bilahri	2,10,648	33,865	2,44,513	2 6 0	1 7 4
Total, tahsil Sultanpur ...	...	4,23,821	67,981	4,91,802	2 8 9	1 8 3
Amethi	Garh Amethi... ...	2,60,580	41,730	3,02,310	3 1 5	1 9 3
Asal	Thana Bhadaon ...	52,296	8,368	60,664	2 7 11	1 6 8
Total, tahsil Amethi ...	...	3,12,876	50,098	3,62,974	2 12 8	1 7 12
Aldemau	Aldemau	2,53,474	40,555	2,94,029	2 8 5	1 7 8
Chanda	Chanda	1,15,948	18,552	1,34,500	2 11 1	1 9 8
Total, tahsil Kadipur ...	...	3,69,422	59,107	4,28,529	2 9 9	1 8 8
Jagdispur	Satanpur Kishni ...	1,47,267	24,049	1,71,316	3 1 11	1 11 8
Gaura Jamun	Jais	79,245	12,679	91,924	2 10 8	1 8 8
Isauli	Isauli	71,155	11,397	82,552	2 8 10	1 7 8
Musafirkhana	Isauli	53,259	8,688	61,947	2 10 2	1 9 1
Total, tahsil Musafirkhana ...	...	3,50,926	56,813	4,07,739	2 11 5	1 9 3
Total for the district ...	...	14,57,045	2,33,999	16,91,044	2 10 8	1 8 7

TABLE

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirit.		Receipts from tari and sendhi.	Drugs.		
		Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.		Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of— Ganja.	Charas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.
1890-91 ...	48	71,356	32,194	539	12,780	Not available.	
1891-92 ...	...	79,167	32,623	483	11,580	Ditto.	
1892-93 ...	160	78,205	32,115	353	13,608	68 9	28 22
1893-94 ...	48	85,299	39,098	590	12,840	83 30	21 33
1894-95 ...	...	65,985	28,984	290	15,239	25 21	22 5
1895-96 ...	...	63,743	28,721	400	13,000	49 31	69 2
1896-97 ...	...	35,129	14,084	471	12,696	51 11	51 34
1897-98 ...	33	55,323	27,096	422	12,007	12 32	43 31
1898-99 ...	39	79,066	40,957	435	14,109	19 0	48 15
1899-1900 ...	6	94,529	48,991	300	20,404	6 39	62 28
1900-1901 ...	...	89,252	42,213	487	21,907	2 0	43 7
1901-1902 ...	3	1,12,020	44,433	440	22,450	4 38	46 23
1902-1903 ...							
1903-1904 ...							
1904-1905 ...							
1905-1906 ...							
1906-1907 ...							
1907-1908 ...							
1908-1909 ...							
1909-1910 ...							
1910-1911 ...							
1911-1912 ...							
1912-1913 ...							

XI.—*Excise.*

Opium.		Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—			Number of shops for sale of—		
Total receipts.	Consumption.			Liquor, including 'Tari.'	Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirit.	Drugs.	Opium.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
4,147	10 3	88,969	655	668	119	39	180	114	34
5,030	12 13	96,383	2,060	740	108	47	182	114	27
4,686	11 32	97,025	2,497	731	126	43	181	115	27
4,022	10 4	1,02,837	2,171	799	119	38	190	108	27
3,914	10 27	85,492	1,973	613	142	36	179	108	27
4,259	13 0	81,455	1,619	594	121	40	179	108	23
3,441	10 24	51,764	1,842	329	118	32	178	108	22
3,586	10 26	71,511	1,590	520	112	33	179	108	22
5,621	12 15	97,902	2,929	747	154	39	177	108	22
4,521	12 38	1,19,848	2,490	889	209	43	178	108	25
5,065	11 26	1,16,731	1,589	828	202	47	179	108	31
5,227	11 9	1,40,182	2,117	1,041	204	48	179	108	30

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from— Non-judicial.	Court fee, including copies.	All sources.	Total charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	24,007	69,253	93,743	1,141
1891-92	23,191	66,553	90,348	1,218
1892-93	22,128	68,307	90,704	1,040
1893-94	24,040	77,525	1,01,822	1,279
1894-95	25,489	70,802	96,394	1,249
1895-96	22,889	78,239	1,01,295	1,161
1896-97	25,164	73,498	98,846	1,457
1897-98	24,564	79,646	1,05,132	1,559
1898-99	23,307	78,171	1,03,791	1,270
1899-1900 ...	26,503	89,418	1,18,127	1,577
1900-1901 ...	32,384	95,639	1,29,744	* 1,841
1901-1902 ...	33,740	98,880	1,34,431	3,217
1902-1903 ...				
1903-1904 ...				
1904-1905 ...				
1905-1906 ...				
1906-1907 ...				
1907-1908 ...				
1908-1909 ...				
1909-1910 ...				
1910-1911 ...				
1911-1912 ...				
1912-1913 ...				

Table XIII.—*Income tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by companies.		Profits of companies.		Other sources, part IV.				Total charges.	Objections under part IV.	
						Under Rs. 2,000.		*Over Rs.* 2,000.				
		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Number filed.	Wholly or partly successful.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1890-91	16,676	...	...	...	...	624	9,000	38	4,476	473	308	64
1891-92	16,436	...	...	...	...	636	9,033	37	4,069	576	192	53
1892-93	16,548	...	...	...	...	667	9,490	36	3,852	448	181	36
1893-94	18,350	...	...	...	...	680	9,873	41	4,705	819	210	82
1894-95	17,495	...	...	...	...	639	9,279	40	4,659	319	168	30
1895-96	17,746	...	...	...	...	618	9,041	42	4,906	115	220	43
1896-97	17,064	...	...	...	...	569	8,573	40	4,816	67	332	38
1897-98	18,279	...	...	...	...	517	8,033	61	6,656	93	365	78
1898-99	18,048	...	...	...	...	536	8,596	57	6,331	462	274	70
1899-1900	17,022	...	...	...	...	505	7,817	58	6,288	75	189	68
1900-1901	16,758	...	...	...	...	497	7,652	54	6,072	102	192	33
1901-1902	15,303	...	...	...	...	461	7,150	44	4,998	10	154	31
1902-1903												
1903-1904												
1904-1905												
1905-1906												
1906-1907												
1907-1908												
1908-1909												
1909-1910												
1910-1911												
1911-1912												
1912-1913												

TABLE XIV.—*Income tax by tahsils (part IV only)—(concld.).*

Year.	Tahsil Kadipur.				Year.	Tahsil Musafirkhana.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.			Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
1897-98 ...	114	1,928	12	1,123	1897-98 ...	113	1,916	13	1,861
1898-99 ...	111	1,948	13	1,181	1898-99 ...	122	2,082	13	1,881
1899-1900 ...	113	1,832	13	1,093	1899-1900 ...	122	2,002	11	1,759
1900-1901 ...	108	1,776	12	1,020	1900-1901 ...	115	1,847	11	1,616
1901-1902 ...	95	1,618	6	586	1901-1902 ...	115	1,852	10	1,463
1902-1903 ...					1902-1903 ...				
1903-1904 ...					1903-1904 ...				
1904-1905 ...					1904-1905 ...				
1905-1906 ...					1905-1906 ...				
1906-1907 ...					1906-1907 ...				
1907-1908 ...					1907-1908 ...				
1908-1909 ...					1908-1909 ...				
1909-1910 ...					1909-1910 ...				
1910-1911 ...					1910-1911 ...				
1911-1912 ...					1911-1912 ...				
1912-1913 ...					1912-1913 ...				

TABLE XV.—*District board.*

Year.	Receipts. Education.	Receipts. Medical.	Receipts. Scientific, &c.	Receipts. Miscellaneous.	Receipts. Civil works.	Receipts. Pounds.	Receipts. Ferries.	Expenditure. Total expenditure.	Expenditure. Contributions to Provincial funds.	Expenditure. General administration.	Expenditure. Education.	Expenditure. Medical.	Expenditure. Scientific, &c.	Expenditure. Miscellaneous.	Expenditure. Civil works.	Expenditure. Pounds.	Expenditure. Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	3,915	3,928	...	118	...	2,769	...	81,199	...	1,258	23,109	7,073	260	1,435	48,064	...	...
1891-92 ...	4,052	3,049	...	162	104	2,958	...	67,643	...	1,255	22,726	7,779	260	1,926	33,697	...	...
1892-93 ...	4,521	3,804	...	307	...	2,318	...	67,125	...	1,517	23,582	7,821	200	1,542	32,463	...	...
1893-94 ...	4,271	2,515	...	225	...	1,934	...	66,862	...	1,261	23,236	7,453	200	1,342	33,370	...	...
1894-95 ...	4,391	2,305	...	204	...	1,786	...	65,320	...	1,163	24,764	7,325	349	1,337	30,382	...	...
1895-96 ...	4,283	2,599	43	265	533	1,669	...	72,675	...	1,435	24,044	7,916	417	137	38,726	...	...
1896-97 ...	4,943	2,585	200	214	872	1,644	...	64,108	...	1,125	26,929	7,356	467	148	28,083	...	...
1897-98 ...	5,110	2,381	78	412	1,182	1,608	...	77,958	3,961	1,118	27,935	6,737	389	...	37,818	...	...
1898-99 ...	5,496	2,463	5	411	470	1,772	...	81,291	4,000	2,534	27,913	6,483	594	...	38,954	...	813
1899-1900	5,565	2,435	...	412	635	*5,839	†10,699	88,334	5,105	2,194	28,689	6,931	573	58	40,520	2,624	1,640
1900-1901	6,248	2,427	...	453	995	6,532	13,382	90,906	2,655	2,241	29,889	8,121	559	69	42,931	2,735	1,706
1901-1902	6,406	2,498	14	49	861	4,886	14,040	96,365	3,191	2,215	31,153	8,257	5,278	109	42,520	2,670	972
1902-1903																	
1903-1904																	
1904-1905																	
1905-1906																	
1906-1907																	
1907-1908																	
1908-1909																	
1909-1910																	
1910-1911																	
1911-1912																	
1912-1913																	
1913-1914																	

* Formerly net receipts only were shown. From this year receipts and also expenditure are given.

† From this year the gross receipts from ferries were for the first time credited to the district board.

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Sultanpur.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage. Capital.	Water supply and drainage. Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	7,383	...	402	2,020	...	2,335	12,140	2,422	1,082	...	23	2,631	1,102	2,133	553	2,384	12,330
1891-92 ...	5,474	...	421	1,247	...	4,202	11,344	2,219	1,165	...	...	2,802	616	929	526	2,433	10,690
1892-93 ...	5,638	...	616	1,252	...	3,875	11,381	2,214	1,215	370	54	2,520	636	1,370	498	2,597	11,474
1893-94 ...	6,684	...	297	1,829	...	4,110	12,920	2,147	1,245	493	127	2,869	558	1,198	491	2,885	12,013
1894-95 ...	7,692	...	342	1,556	...	3,904	13,494	2,374	1,215	543	577	3,636	583	2,133	540	2,539	14,140
1895-96 ...	5,764	...	460	1,731	...	3,808	11,763	2,424	1,242	265	137	2,768	579	1,100	487	3,457	12,459
1896-97 ...	8,235	...	282	1,474	...	3,194	13,185	2,628	1,346	62	337	3,617	585	1,366	518	3,250	13,709
1897-98 ...	6,736	...	314	2,600	1,000	3,844	14,494	2,557	1,283	1,128	393	3,599	584	821	614	2,787	13,766
1898-99 ...	7,640	32	346	2,207	...	4,761	14,986	2,978	1,330	...	545	2,744	645	638	618	3,483	12,981
1899-1900 ...	7,999	...	382	2,085	...	5,702	16,168	3,310	1,830	1,000	634	3,031	611	2,202	659	3,228	16,505
1900-1901 ...	9,581	...	408	1,750	...	5,358	17,097	3,650	1,561	...	389	3,957	1,007	1,685	896	4,206	17,351
1901-1902 ...	10,683	...	390	2,188	...	5,055	18,316	3,551	1,360	...	91	3,701	875	3,684	1,015	3,597	17,874
1902-1903 ...																	
1903-1904 ...																	
1904-1905 ...																	
1905-1906 ...																	
1906-1907 ...																	
1907-1908 ...																	
1908-1909 ...																	
1909-1910 ...																	
1910-1911 ...																	
1911-1912 ...																	
1912-1913 ...																	
1913-1914 ...																	

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of police*, 1902.

Thana.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Municipal police.	Town police.	Rural police.	Road police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sultanpur ...	9	30	156	15	...	234	6
Musafirkhana,	3	2	18	...	...	228	...
Raipur ...	3	2	18	...	...	256	4
Kadipur ...	3	2	18	...	...	201	...
Dostpur ...	2	1	12	...	...	158	...
Jagdispur ...	2	1	12	...	...	219	...
Lambhua ...	2	1	10	...	...	175	...
Piparpur ...	2	1	10	...	...	147	6
Kurebhar ...	2	1	10	...	...	169	3
Jaisinghpur ...	2	1	10	...	...	178	...
Gauriganj ...	2	1	10	...	...	161	...
Haliapur ...	2	1	9	...	...	154	...
Bazar Shukul...	1	1	6	...	...	84	...
Total ...	35	45	299	15	...	2,364	19

SCHOOLS—1903.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
		A.—Secondary.		
Sultanpur.	Miranpur.	Sultanpur	High school ...	220
		Hasanpur	Vernacular middle school.	164
		Sultanpur	Ditto ...	134
Musafirkhana.	Musafirkhana.	Jagdispur	Ditto ...	158
Kadipur,	Aldemau,	Dostpur	Ditto ...	150
		B.—Primary.		
Sultanpur.	Miranpur.	Katawan	Upper primary ...	57
		Pakhrauli	Ditto ...	43
		Dikhauli	Ditto ...	43
		Daudpur	Ditto ...	57
		Dhamaur	Ditto ...	50
		Miranpur	Ditto ...	54
		Bhadaiyan	Ditto ...	52
		Kurwar	Ditto ...	92
		Ajhui	Ditto ...	79
		Sultanpur	Ditto girls' school	13
		Hasanpur	Upper primary ...	11
		Jawahirganj ...	Lower primary ...	43
		Bhade	Ditto ...	35
		Chhatauna	Ditto ...	24
		Domanpur	Ditto ...	35
		Shahabaganj ...	Ditto ...	38
		Bhain	Ditto ...	18
		Agai	Aided ...	22
		Ambat	Do. ...	31
		Udra	Do. ...	28
		Goshainganj ...	Do. ...	24
		Babhangawan ...	Do. ...	25
		Bankepur	Do. ...	19
		Bhanti	Do. ...	24
		Asarwan	Do. ...	27
		Bhandra	Do. ...	30
	Baraunsa.	Dehwa	Upper primary ...	86
		Jasapara	Ditto ..	63
		Gaura	Ditto ...	52
		Maing	Ditto ...	66
		Guptarganj	Ditto ...	52
		Birsinghpur ...	Ditto ...	71
		Jaisinghpur... ...	Ditto ...	50
		Teri	Ditto ...	64
		Partabpur	Lower primary ...	40
		Lohangi	Ditto ...	29
		Bilahri	Ditto ...	32
		Parsotampur ...	Ditto ...	34

SCHOOLS—1903—*(continued)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
		B.—Primary—(continued).		
Sultanpur—*(concluded)*.	Baraunsa—*(concluded)*.	Bijhuri	Lower primary...	26
		Misrauli	Ditto ...	32
		Phulwari	Ditto ...	32
		Piron Saraiyan ...	Ditto ...	22
		Dandwa	Ditto ...	29
		Baraunsa	Ditto ...	30
		Kanauli	Aided ...	11
		Pipargaon	Do. ...	23
		Jaggaur	Do. ...	20
		Sonara	Do. ...	26
		Kurebhar	Do. ...	26
		Binwan	Do. ...	33
		Dhanjai	Do. ...	23
		Baithu	Do. ...	15
Amethi,	Amethi,	Amethi	Upper primary ...	54
		Bhatgawan	Ditto ...	63
		Gauriganj	Ditto ...	60
		Shankarganj ...	Lower primary...	25
		Kohra	Ditto ...	33
		Karondi	Ditto ...	36
		Darpipur	Ditto ...	29
		Korari Hirshah ...	Ditto ...	21
		Bisheshargan j ...	Ditto ...	34
		Siwain	Ditto ...	17
		Duara	Ditto ...	26
		Bargaon	Ditto ...	43
		Tala	Ditto ...	21
		Raghipur	Ditto ...	27
		Naraini	Ditto ...	28
		Khaunpur	Aided ...	27
		Chandauki	Do. ...	37
		Kasara	Do. ...	27
		Korari Girdharshah ...	Do. ...	22
		Mararka	Do. ...	21
		Rauza	Do. ...	25
		Tikri	Do. ...	26
		Itaunja Purab ...	Do. ...	18
		Bhimi	Do. ...	22
		Tengha	Do. ...	26
		Thaura	Do. ...	14
		Tikari Muafi ...	Do. ...	17
	Asal ...	Bhader	Upper primary...	33
		Agresar	Ditto ...	50
		Dhauraha	Lower primary ...	32
		Kalianpur	Ditto ...	36
		Piparpur	Ditto ...	18
		Ismailpur	Aided ...	14
Musafirkhana.	Jagdispur.	Shahpur	Upper primary ...	50
		Shukul Bazar ...	Ditto ...	62

SCHOOLS—1903—*(continued)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
		B.—Primary—(continued).		
Musafirkhana —*(concluded)*.	Jagdispur —*(concluded)*.	Sathin	Upper primary ...	56
		Pali	Lower primary ...	23
		Majhgaon	Ditto ...	35
		Harimau	Ditto ...	32
		Mahemau	Ditto ...	30
		Mahona	Ditto ...	42
		Unchgaon	Ditto ...	42
		Ghayaspur	Ditto ...	27
		Arhanpur	Aided ...	27
		Purabgaon	Do. ...	25
		Salabatgarh	Do. ...	31
		Garha	Do. ...	22
	Gaura Jamun.	Hargaon	Upper primary ...	66
		Gaura	Lower primary ...	15
		Dakhniwara	Ditto ...	25
		Bhawan Shahpur ...	Ditto ...	13
		Jamun	Ditto ...	22
		Mawai	Aided ...	22
		Bhoai	Do. ...	40
		Ghoriabad	Do. ...	13
		Sirkhiri	Do. ...	30
	Isauli ...	Walipur	Upper primary ...	57
		Isauli	Ditto ...	43
		Dahriawan	Ditto ...	60
		Bhurawan	Lower primary ...	26
		Haliapur	Ditto ...	30
		Bazar Baldi Rai ...	Ditto ...	26
		Uskamau	Ditto ...	33
		Pipri	Ditto ...	28
		Baghauna	Ditto ...	28
		Rasulabad	Aided ...	22
		Saraon	Do. ...	25
	Musafirkhana.	Duaria Gajanpur ...	Upper primary ...	52
		Musafirkhana ...	Ditto ...	55
		Dadra	Lower primary ...	24
		Pindara	Ditto ...	35
		Atwara	Ditto ...	28
		Kochhit	Aided ...	22
		Kishni	Do. ...	39
Kadipur ...	Aldemau	Bani	Upper primary ...	59
		Newada	Ditto ...	47
		Kadipur	Ditto ...	55
		Dera	Ditto ...	68
		Garai	Ditto ...	41
		Taini	Ditto ...	59
		Barwanipur ...	Ditto ...	49
		Mirpur Partabpur ...	Ditto ...	39

SCHOOLS—1903—*(concluded).*

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
		B.—Primary—(concluded).		
Kadipur—*(concluded).*	Aldemau—*(concluded).*	Umremau	Lower primary...	28
		Kunda Bhaironpur ...	Ditto ...	30
		Dhema	Ditto ...	27
		Dostpur	Ditto, girls',	19
		Bishunpur	Ditto ...	25
		Dasgaspara	Ditto ...	24
		Bhadaiyan	Aided ...	27
		Jatauli	Do. ...	37
		Jagdispur Bora ...	Do. ...	23
		Hamidpur	Do. ...	22
		Lachhmanpur ...	Do. ...	23
		Paraspatti	Do. ...	22
		Bera Marufpur ...	Do. ...	22
		Hajipur	Do. ...	23
		Rai Biga	Do. ...	26
		Tajuddinpur ...	Do. ...	11
		Parasrampur ...	Do. ...	12
	Chanda	Amrupur	Upper primary...	76
		Nurampatti... ...	Ditto ...	57
		Narindapur	Lower primary ...	38
		Garabpur	Ditto ...	35
		Sheogarh	Ditto ...	33
		Lambhua	Ditto ...	34
		Rampur	Ditto ...	29
		Shankarpur... ...	Ditto ...	33
		Chaukia	Aided ...	57
		Chanda	Do. ...	31
		Mahadewa	Do. ...	51

Roads—1903.

	Length. M.	fur.	ft.
A.—Provincial.			
Allahabad-Fyzabad trunk road	29	0	0
B.—Local.			
I.—First class, metalled, bridged, and drained throughout.			
1. Sultanpur to Malipur	5	0	0
2. " Lohramau	2	1	26
3. Dhamaur to Parshadepur...	9	1	554
4. Fyzabad to Rai Bareli	4	1	554
5. Bilwai to Gaura	1	0	0
6. Railway feeder to Raipur	0	2	475
7. " " Gauriganj	0	0	590
II.—First class, metalled, partially bridged, and drained.			
1. Sultanpur to Rai Bareli	22	0	0
2. " Isauli	9	2	0
3. Lucknow, Sultanpur, and Jaunpur	15	2	0
4. Gauriganj to Partabgarh...	0	6	270
III.—Second class, unmetalled, partially bridged, and drained.			
1. Sultanpur to Rai Bareli	10	0	0
2. " Malipur	25	4	0
3. " Isauli	1	5	0
4. Lucknow, Sultanpur, and Jaunpur	41	5	132
5. Dhamaur to Parshadepur...	8	1	396
6. Fyzabad to Rai Bareli	15	5	396
7. Bilwai to Kadipur and Gaura	24	4	0
8. Akbarpur to Haliapur	25	5	264
9. " Dostpur, Patti, and Partabgarh ...	21	0	6
10. " Katka	16	6	0
11. Fyzabad to Jaunpur	6	4	0
12. Dera to Kurebhar	17	0	0
13. " Lambhua	7	0	633
14. Dostpur to Surabpur	10	0	0
15. Gauriganj to Musafirkhana	13	4	520
16. " Partabgarh	15	0	0
17. Inhauna to Rudauli	7	2	0
18. Haliapur "	1	0	0
19. Jagdispur to Jais	11	6	0
20. Shukul Bazar to Raniganj	11	4	0
IV.—Fifth class, cleared, partially bridged, and drained.			
1. Sultanpur to Isauli	10	0	0
2. Raipur to Lambhua	29	0	0
3. Dihli to Bulandaghat	10	0	0
4. Shukul Bazar to Haidargarh	1	0	0
5. Lohngi Bazar to Subadar-ka-Purwa	8	6	0

Roads—1903—(*concluded*).

B.—Local—(*concluded*).	Length.		
V.—Sixth class, cleared only.	M.	fur.	ft.
1. Shukul Bazar to Gauriganj	29	0	0
2. Gauriganj to Partabgarh	1	0	0
3. Raipur to Musafirkhana	14	4	0
4. " Rampur	6	0	63
5. Musafirkhana to Dadra	4	0	0
6. Sultanpur to Goshainganj	5	4	0
7. " Kamtaganj	6	1	0
8. Musafirkhana, Isauli, and Sombarsa	16	3	26
9. Bilwai to Dostpur	10	0	0
10. Kurwar, Aliganj, and Gauriganj	22	4	0
11. Aliganj, Nizamuddinpur, and Kanjas ...	10	2	0
12. Gauriganj to Ateha	7	0	0
13. Amghát to Kanjas	7	3	26
14. Dhamaur to Hasanpur	6	0	0
15. Gudraghát to Surabpur	8	0	0
16. Surabpur to Kadipur	5	4	0
17. Kadipur, Dhopap, and Chanda	15	0	0
18. Chanda, Sheogarh, and Arjunpur	12	0	0
19. Raniganj, Jamun, and Jais	15	0	0
20. Jagdispur to Sathin and Kishni	10	2	0
21. " Deokali	4	2	0
22. Tengha to Korari Girdhar Shah	7	4	0
23. Kakwa to Sentha	4	2	0
24. Musafirkhana, Jamun, and Dakhinwara ...	13	2	0
25. Bhartipur to Jaisinghpur	9	0	0
26. Itkauli to Akbarpur	19	0	0
27. Dera to Gaura	2	0	0
28. Haliapur to Ganapur	8	0	0
29. Paparghát to Khaunpur	17	0	0
30. Giyanipur to Durgapur	4	4	0
31. " Khandhaipur	5	0	0
32. Hasanpur to Bhandra	10	0	0
33. Pakhrauli to Saka Bazar	15	0	0
34. Kinawar to Lohngi "	2	4	0
35. Akbarpur to Arsia "	5	0	0
36. Birsinghpur to Abda	6	0	0
37. " Muhammadpur	4	0	0
38. " Santhra	10	0	0
39. Surabpur to Brahmanpur	9	4	0
40. Churma to Semri Bazar	2	0	0
41. Sheogarh to Babhangaon	8	0	0
42. Chera to Dhema	2	0	0
43. Khapradih to Inayatpur	10	0	0
44. Amnaikpur to Karaundi	8	0	0
45. Kundraul to Deopur	3	4	0
46. Gosaisinghpur to Madhkarpur	8	0	0

Ferries on the Gumti—1902.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Village.	Ferry.	Income.
				Rs.
Musafir-khana.	Jagdispur ...	Khemmau ...	Richhghát ...	2,550
	" ...	Manjhgaon ...	Panhighát ...	75
	" ...	Pali	Pali	275
	" ...	Urermau ...	Bakhra ...	450
	Musafirkhana...	Rasulabad ...	Bilaudaghát ...	220
	Jagdispur ...	Makhdumpur ...	Khirkighát ...	220
	" ...	Urermau ...	Urermau ...	180
	" ...	Kishni ...	Kishni ...	230
	" ...	Sheikhpur Bhandra.	Mohan ...	100
	" ...	Sonsarpur ...	Sakdaripur ...	55
	" ...	Nandi ...	Nandi ...	130
	Musafirkhana...	Mohiuddinpur ...	Hajiganj ...	175
	Jagdispur ...	Makhdumpur ...	Ghurwal ...	17
	" ...	Sathin ...	Sathin ...	305
	" ...	Atwara ...	Kondwa ...	295
	" ...	Pichuti ...	Rangwa ... Achakwa ... Kutki ...	26
	Musafirkhana...	Kotwa ...	Kotwa ...	81
	" ...	Nara... ...	Nara	24
	" ...	Gajanpur ...	Gajanpur ...	30
	" ...	Ditto ...	Duaria ...	14
	" ...	Chandipur ...	Chandipur-Kailaspur.	455
	Isauli ...	Isauli ...	Rajghát ...	550
Sultan-pur.	Miranpur ...	Mithnepur ...	Mithnepur ...	215
	Baraunsa ...	Saraiyan ...	Saraiyan ...	216
	Miranpur ...	Kurwar ...	Kurwar ...	450
	Baraunsa ...	Azizpur ...	Azizpur ...	7
	Miranpur ...	Khajapur ...	Khajapur ...	64
	Baraunsa ...	Chandaur ...	Chandaur ...	160
	Miranpur ...	Mundwa ...	Mundwa ...	205
	Baraunsa ...	Walipur ...	Semarghát ...	10
	" ...	Khajua Rupipur,	Rupipur ...	85
	Miranpur ...	Bhandra-Parasrampur.	Bhandra ...	360
	" ...	Nirsahia ...	Nirsahia ...	220
	" ...	Katawan ...	Katawan ...	200
	" ...	Amilia ...	Amilia ...	14
	Baraunsa ...	Agnihotripur ...	Agnihotripur ...	26
	" ...	Saifullahganj ...	Saifullahganj ...	13
	" ...	Sirwara ...	Sirwara ...	130
	Miranpur ...	Karomi and Fatehpur.	Fatehpur ...	50
	Baraunsa ...	Hayatnagar ...	Hayatnagar ...	230
	Miranpur ...	Bamhangaon ...	Bamhangaon ...	480
	Baraunsa ...	Bilahri ...	Bilahri ...	190

FERRIES ON THE GUMTI—1902—*(concluded)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Village.	Ferry.	Income.
				Rs.
Kadipur	Chanda ...	Shahpur Harbans	Paparghát ...	560
	" ...	Maqsudan ...	Maqsudan ...	42
	Aldemau ...	Nanemau ...	Zafrapur Nanemau	230
	" ...	Dera	Deraghát ...	850
	Chanda ...	Sabsukhpur ...	Sabsukhpur ...	110
	" ...	Rája Patti ...	Dhopapghát ...	280
	" ...	Lotia ...	Lotia	
	" ...	Khunsheikhpur ...	Paigupur ...	90
	Aldemau ...	Katsari ...	Katsari ...	175
	" ...	Barwaripur ...	Barwaripur ...	70
	Chanda ...	Chhapar ...	Gopinathpur ...	270
	" ...	Dewarh ...	Sarai Chhapar ...	820
	" ...	" ...	Dewarh ...	
	Aldemau ...	Pakarpur ...	Pakarpur ...	270
	" ...	Patna ...	Patna ...	130
	" ...	Shafipur ...	Shafipur ...	180
	" ...	Gudra ...	Gudraghát ...	540
	" ...	Hinduabad ...	Dwarka ...	280
	" ...	" ...	Hinduabad ...	

Post Offices.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Office.	Class.
Sultanpur	Miranpur ...	Sultanpur ...	Head office, Imperial.
		Hasanpur ...	Sub-office, "
		Bhada ...	Branch office, "
		Bhadaiyan ...	" " "
		Daudpur ...	" " "
		Dhamaur ...	" " "
		Kurwar ...	" " "
		Rajupur ...	" " "
	Baraunsa ...	Birsinghpur ...	Sub-office, "
		Koriawan ...	" " "
		Jaisinghpur ...	Branch office, "
		Saifullaganj ...	" " "
		Chandaur ...	" " "
		Partabpur ...	" " "
Amethi ...	Amethi ...	Amethi ...	Sub-office, "
		Gauriganj ...	" " "
		Bisheshargan j ...	Branch office, "
		Ramnagar ...	" " "
		Shahgarh ...	" " "
		Tikar ...	" " district.
	Asal ...	Tirsundi ...	Sub-office, Imperial.
		Piparpur ...	Branch office, "
Musafirkhana.	Musafirkhana,	Musafirkhana ...	Sub-office, "
	Jagdispur	Jagdispur ...	" " "
		Shukul Bazar ...	" " "
		Sathin ...	Branch office, "
		Sendurwa ...	" " "
		Thauri ...	" " "
		Kishni ...	" " "
	Isauli ...	Bazar Baldi Rai ...	Sub-office, "
		Isauli ...	Branch office, "
		Surria ...	" " "
		Walipur ...	" " "
	Gaura Jamun,	Gaura Jamun ...	" " "
Kadipur ...	Aldemau ...	Kadipur ...	Sub-office, "
		Lambhua ...	" " "
		Dera ...	Branch office, "
		Dostpur ...	" " "
		Meopur ...	" " "
		Chanda ...	" " "
		Bilwai ...	" " district.

MARKETS.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Market.	Day or days.
Sultanpur.	Miranpur	Sultanpur ...	Perkinsganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Kandhaipur ...	Kandhaipur ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Rampur ...	Hanumanganj,	Monday and Friday.
		Bandhua ...	Husainganj ...	Ditto.
		Kurwar ...	Kurwar ...	Ditto.
		Bhandra ...	Bhandra ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Tikri Barna ...	Kamtaganj ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Dhamaur ...	Dhamaur ...	Ditto.
		Gianipur ...	Gianipur ...	Tuesday and Wednesday.
		Maniari ...	Aliganj ...	Thursday.
		Jurapatti ...	Qaziganj ...	Ditto.
	Baraunsa	Dhaserwa ...	Guptarganj ...	Monday and Friday.
		Kurebhar ...	Kurebhar ...	Ditto.
		Semri ...	Semri ...	Ditto.
		Bindwan ...	Raniganj ...	Ditto.
		Fatehpur ...	Goshainganj ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Dehli ...	Dehli ...	Ditto.
		Bharthipur ...	Bharthipur ...	Ditto.
		Khedi ...	Babuganj ...	Ditto.
		Jaisinghpur ...	Jaisinghpur ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Birsinghpur ...	Birsinghpur ...	Ditto.
		Lohngi ...	Lohngi ...	Ditto.
		Dih Dhagupur,	Dulhinganj ...	Ditto.
		Baraula ...	Baraula ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Nihawan ...	Bazar Ram Bakhsh Singh.	Ditto.
		Dhanaudih ...	Katra Bazar ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Khursoma ...	Khursoma ...	Ditto.
		Koriawan ...	Koriawan ...	Ditto.
		Bijhauri ...	Sriganj ...	Ditto.
		Sonara ...	Motiganj ...	Ditto.
		Maing ...	Maing ...	Ditto.
Amethi.	Amethi ...	Madhopur ...	Gauriganj ...	Monday and Friday.
		Tengha ...	Tengha ...	Ditto.
		Raipur ...	Katra Himmat Singh.	Sunday and Thursday.
		Himmatgarh ...	Bisheshargranj,	Wednesday and Saturday.
	Asal ...	Durgapur ...	Durgapur ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Tirsundi ...	Tirsundi ...	Ditto.
Musafirkhana.	Musafir-khana.	Bhanauli ...	Bazar Musafir-khana.	Monday and Friday.
		Aurangabad ...	Aurangabad ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Pendara ...	Bazar Pendara,	Sunday and Wednesday.
	Jagdispur	Harimau ...	Harimau ...	Ditto.
		Mawaiya Rahmatgarh.	Bazar Shukul,	Ditto.
		Daulatpur ...	Bazar Rani ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Nihalgarh ...	Nihalgarh ...	Tuesday and Saturday.

MARKETS—(*concluded*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Market.	Day or days.
Musafirkhana—(*concld.*).	Gaura Jamun.	Munghi ...	Raisi ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Majhgawan ...	Jagesharganj,	Ditto.
		Jamun ...	Jamun ...	Monday and Friday.
		Gaura ...	Gaura ...	Ditto.
	Isauli ...	Hanapur ...	Walipur ...	Ditto.
		Bihinidura ...	Bazar Baldi Rai.	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Tirhut ..	Tirhut ...	Ditto.
		Haliapur ...	Haliapur ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Sarai Bagha ...	Bazar Chaprasi,	Tuesday and Friday.
Kadipur.	Aldemau	Gosaisinghpur,	Gosaisinghpur,	Sunday and Thursday.
		Lachhmanpur,	Lachhmanpur,	Ditto.
		Meopur Birchauli.	Meopur ...	Ditto.
		Murla Dih ...	Murla Dih ...	Ditto.
		Bani ...	Bani ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Bhawanipur ...	Bhawanipur ...	Ditto.
		Katsari ...	Katsari ...	Ditto.
		Mandha ...	Mandha ...	Ditto.
		Barhauna Dih,	Barhauna Dih,	Ditto.
		Kadipur ...	Kadipur ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Junra ...	Junra ...	Ditto.
		Bilwai ...	Bilwai ...	Ditto.
		Kalianpur ...	Kalianpur ...	Ditto.
		Dera ...	Dera ...	Monday and Friday.
		Dostpur ...	Dostpur ...	Ditto.
		Ahrifirozpur ...	Ahrifirozpur ...	Ditto.
		Barwaripur .	Barwaripur ...	Ditto.
		Muhammadabad,	Muhammadabad,	Ditto.
		Pakarpur ...	Pakarpur ...	Ditto.
		Rampur Dubail,	Rampur ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
	Chanda ...	Shahgarh ...	Rani Bazar ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Rampur ...	Rampur ...	Ditto.
		Shankarpur ...	Shankarpur ...	Ditto.
		Surajbhanpatti,	Surajbhanpatti,	Ditto.
		Lambhua ...	Lambhua ...	Monday and Friday.
		Qiamuddinpur,	Qiamuddinpur,	Ditto.
		Partabpur ...	Chanda ...	Ditto.
		Mathia ...	Goshainganj ...	Ditto.
		Shahpur ...	Shahpur ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Kothra Kalan ...	Kothra ...	Ditto.
		Piarepur ...	Hajiganj ...	Ditto.
		Sheogarh ...	Sheogarh ...	Wednesday and Saturday.

FAIRS HELD IN THE SULTANPUR DISTRICT.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Village.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Sultanpur.	Miranpur	Chhaoni Sarkar.	Sitakund ...	Kartik, sudi Puranmashi, and Chait, sudi 9th.	1,000
		Hajipatti ...	Melakund ...	Kartik, sudi Puranmashi.	2,000
		Bandhua ...	Mela Sagra...	Kartik, sudi Puranmashi, and Chait, sudi 9th.	4,000
		Gangehri ...	Kali Bhawani	Kuar and Chait, sudi 8th.	1,000
		Dharawan ...	Mela Bhawani	Ditto ...	100
		Lohramau ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
	Baraunsa	Baghua ...	Karia ...	Baisakh and Aghan sudi, every Tuesday.	4,000
		Pali ...	Mela Sagra...	Kartik, sudi Puranmashi, and Chait, sudi 9th.	2,000
		Nizampatti,	Panchonpir,	Every Thursday...	200
		Bhidura ...	Mahabir ...	" Tuesday ...	150
Amethi.	Amethi ...	Raghipur ...	Mela Durga,	Kuar and Chait, sudi 8th.	50,000
		Shamsheria,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20,000
		Raipur Phulwari.	Debi Patan...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Kanun ...	Kalka Bhawani.	Every Monday ...	5,000
Musafirkhana.	Musafirkhana.	Kotwa ...	Set Barah ...	Kartik, sudi Puranmashi, and Chait, sudi 9th.	25,000
		Math Sursatigir.	Nand Mahar,	Ditto ...	20,000
		Pandara Karnai.	Sheoratri ...	Phagun, badi 13th.	10,000
Kadipur.	Aldemau,	Bagethua ...	Mahabir ...	Tuesday after Nagpanchmi.	5,000
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Every Tuesday ..	400
		Bilwai ...	Phuleswarnath.	Phagun, sudi 13th.	3,000
		Barhauna Dih,	Pande Baba,	Kuar, sudi 10th ...	6,000
		Hamidpur ...	Mela Bhawani.	Every Monday and Friday.	100
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kuar and Chait, sudi 8th.	3,000
		Magarsund kalan.	Durga Debi,	Ditto ...	400
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Every Monday and Friday.	200
	Chanda ...	Shahpur ...	Paparghát ...	Kuar and Chait, sudi 8th.	1,000
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Every Tuesday ...	200
		Rajapatti ...	Dhopapghát,	Chait, sudi 10th...	10,000

TALUQDARS HOLDING LAND IN THE SULTANPUR DISTRICT, 1902.

Number.	Name of taluqa.	Name of taluqdar.	Caste.	Pargana.	Number of—		Revenue demand.
					Villages.	Pattis.	
							Rs.
1	Ajodhya ...	Mahárája Sir Partap Narain Singh, K.C.I.E.	Brahman ...	Baraunsa	43	3	25,200
2	Dera	Rája Rudra Partap Singh...	Rajkumar ...	Aldemau, Miranpur, Baraunsa, Chanda.	112	73	72,524
3	Amethi ...	,, Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh.	Bandhalgoti ...	Amethi	314	4	2,26,710
4	Hasanpur ...	Rája Muhammad Mehdi Ali Khan.	Bachgoti Khanzada,	Miranpur, Baraunsa ...	102	6	64,170
5	Tiloi	Rája Bishnath Saran Singh,	Kahnpuria ...	Gaura-Jamun ...	1	1	1,353
6	Kurwar ...	,, Partab Bahadur Singh,	Bachgoti ...	Miranpur, Baraunsa ...	64	9	44,900
7	Parhat... ...	Ráni Dharamraj Kunwar ...	Durgbansi ...	Jagdispur, Miranpur ...	9	...	6,660
8	Katari... ...	Rája Partab Bahadur Singh,	Kahnpuria ...	Gaura-Jamun ...	13	...	12,770
9	Shahmau ...	,, Sukhmangal Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	2	...	550
10	Mahona ...	Babu Ewaz Ali Khan ...	Bhale Sukan Khanzada.	Jagdispur	21	6	27,603
11	Meopur Dhaurua ...	,, Indrasen Singh ...	Rajkumar ...	Aldemau	65	41	52,748
12	Pirpur... ...	Mir Abu Jafar ...	Saiyid ...	,, Baraunsa ...	2	10	1,361
13	Bhiti	Babu Ugradatt Singh ...	Bachgoti ...	Miranpur	...	1	340
14	Samrathpur ...	Babuain Subhraj Kunwar...	Ditto ...	Baraunsa, Miranpur ...	26	5	14,520
15	Jamun ...	Mahabir Bakhsh Singh ...	Kahnpuria ...	Gaura-Jamun ...	17	...	18,570
16	Rampur ...	Thakur Rudra Partab Singh,	Rajwar ...	Chanda, Miranpur ...	42	34	20,723
17	Khapradih-Sihipur,	Thakurain Sriram Kunwar,	Gargbansi ...	Baraunsa, Miranpur, Aldemau, Chanda.	57	46	27,228
18	Meopur-Dahla ...	Babu Lallu Sah ...	Rajkumar ...	Aldemau, Miranpur, Baraunsa.	21	92	33,382

19	Tikari	,, Ganga Bakhsh Singh,	Kahnpuria ...	Gaura-Jamun ...	...	1	337
20	Raisi	,, Surat Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	10	...	8,150
21	Deogaon ...	,, Mustafa Ali Khan ...	Bhale Sultan Khanzada.	Jagdispur, Isauli ...	11	7	13,554
22	Nanamau ...	,, Ambika Bakhsh Singh,	Rajkumar ...	Aldemau	14	21	10,820
23	Gangeo ...	Muhammad Abdur Rahman Khan.	Bachgoti Khanzada,	Baraunsa, Miranpur ...	18	4	10,430
24	Bhadaiyan ...	Babu Lachhman Parshad Singh.	Rajkumar ...	Miranpur, Baraunsa, Chanda.	46	24	28,838
25	Baraulia ...	Babu Raghuraj Singh ...	Kahnpuria ...	Gaura-Jamun ...	13	...	10,605
26	Maniarpur ...	Bibi Amt-ul Fatima ...	Bachgoti Khanzada,	Miranpur, Baraunsa ...	72	5	40,685
27	Shahgarh ...	Babu Bijai Bahadur Singh,	Bandhalgoti ...	Amethi	20	1	11,880
28	Garabpur ...	,, Sheoraj Singh ...	Durgbansi ...	Chanda	30	7	10,550
29	Bhawanshahpur ...	,, Debi Bakhsh Singh ...	Kahnpuria ...	Amethi	12	1	7,593
30	Unchgaon ...	,, Dargahi Khan ...	Bhale Sultan Khanzada.	Jagdispur, Gaura-Jamun,	5	1	7,056
31	Antu	,, Surajpal Singh ...	Bilkharia ...	Asal	1	...	336
32	Pali	Bhagwan Kunwar ...	Bais	Jagdispur	7	...	7,450
33	Damodra ...	Bhan Partab Singh ...	Rajkumar ...	Baraunsa, Aldemau ...	20	3	6,020
34	Partabpur ...	Thakur Sheo Shankar Singh,	Rajwar ...	Chanda	2	44	8,558

Bachgoti Pedigree I (Rajwars).

- BARIAR SINGH.
  - Gunghe Singh.
    - Raj Singh (Partabgarh).
    - Ganpat Singh.
      - Garab Deo.
        - Jamnibhan.
          - Kalian Singh.
            - Ram Deo.
              - Raj Singh.
                - Rup Singh.
                  - Nim Singh.
                    - Gurdatt Singh.
                      - Bakhtawar Singh.
                        - *Sheoraj Singh* (Durgbansi, adopted), (Garabpur).
          - Jagdis Rai.
            - Balbhaddar Singh.
              - Partab Sah.
                - Maha Singh.
                  - Mohan Singh.
                    - Lachan Singh.
                      - Ram Bakhsh.
                        - Sangram Singh.
                          - Sarabjit Singh.
                            - Drigpal Singh.
                              - Baijnath Singh.
                                - *Sheo Shankar Singh* (Partabpur).
                            - Pirthipal Singh.
                              - *Zabr Singh.*
                              - *Aman Singh.*
                  - Hirde Sah (Sarai Kalian).
                  - Amar Singh.
                    - Dhan Singh.
                      - Bagh Singh.
                        - Mihrban Singh.
                          - Dalthaman Singh.
                            - Sheodatt Singh.
                              - Jagat Bahadur.
                                - *Anant Parshad* (Rampur).
                      - Pahar Singh.
                        - Lachan Singh.
                          - Bhikam Singh.
                            - Kalka Bakhsh.
                              - Bikramajit Singh.
                                - *Rudra Partab Singh* (Rampur).
      - Ram Deo (Khanzadas of Moraini).
    - Harpal Singh (Partabgarh).
  - Ghatam Deo (Bachgotis of Partabgarh).
  - Asal Rai (Bachgotis of Asal).
  - Raj Singh (*vide* II).

N.B.—Those whose names are in *italics* were alive in 1902.

Bachgoti Pedigree II (Rajkumars).

RAJ SINGH (*vide* I).

- Ishri Singh.
  - (Seven generations.)
    - Bijai Chand.
      - Harkaran Deo.
        - (Six generations.)
          - Bhup Singh.
            - Nidhan Singh.
              - Gurdatt Singh.
                - Raghunath Singh.
                - Indarajit Singh.
            - Dal Singh.
              - Harnam Singh.
                - Beni Bakhsh.
                  - Sitla Bakhsh.
                    - *Ambika Bakhsh* (Nanamau).
      - Jit Rai.
        - Madhukar Sah.
          - (Five generations.)
            - Dal Singh.
              - Zalim Singh (Meopur).
                - Sangram Singh.
                  - Ranjit Singh.
                    - Shiudisht Narain.
                      - Udresh Singh.
                        - *Indrasen Singh.*
                      - Chandresh Singh.
                        - *Ugarsen Singh* (Meopur Dhaurua).
                        - *Mitrasen Singh.*
                - Subhao Singh.
                - Pahlwan Singh.
                  - Sheoraj Singh.
                    - Israj Singh.
                      - *Ramdeo Singh* (Meopur Dahla).
                      - *Chandrabali.*
                  - Fateh Bahadur.
                    - *Lal Sah* (Meopur Dahla).
                    - *Abhai Datt.*
                  - Raghubir Dayal.
                - Zorawar Singh, *d. s. p.*
                - Sagriawan Singh.
              - Umrao Singh (Paraspatti).
        - Ram Sah.
          - (Eight generations).
            - Shankar Bakhsh.
              - *Bishnath Singh* (Bhadaiyan).
              - Dalpat Singh.
                - Kamta Parshad.
                  - *Lachhman Parshad* (Bhadaiyan).
      - Jio Narain (*vide* IV).
      - Dalip Rai (Barwaripur).
- Rup Singh (*vide* III).
- Chakrasen (Patti Dalippur).

N.B.—Those whose names are in *italics* were alive in 1902.

Bachgoti Pedigree III.

RUP SINGH (*vide* II).

- Jura Rai.
  - Jai Chand.
    - Tilok Chand (Tatar Khan).
      - Fateh Sah (Dhamaur).
      - Bazid Khan.
        - Hasan Khan.
          - Daud Khan.
            - Khankhanam Khan.
              - Bahadur Khan.
                - (Five generations.)
                  - Ashraf Ali Khan.
                    - Husain Ali.
                    - Khairat Ali.
                      - Muhammad Ali Khan.
                        - *R. Muhammad Mehdi Ali Khan* (Hasanpur).
              - Hayat Khan.
                - Darya Khan.
                  - Roshan Zaman Khan.
                  - Basawan Khan.
                    - Akbar Ali Khan.
                      - *Bibi Amt-ul Fatima* (Maniarpur).
  - Prithipat Singh.
    - (Seven generations.)
      - Niwaz Singh.
        - Lachhman Singh.
          - Chhatardhari Singh.
            - Sheodisht Narain.
            - Hamir Singh.
        - Man Singh.
          - Nand Bahadur.
            - Shankar Singh.
              - Duniapat.
              - Sukhraj.
                - R. Ishri Bakhsh.
                  - R. Madho Partab Singh.
                    - *R. Partab Bahadur Singh* (adopted, Kurwar).
              - Bariar Singh.
                - Jai Datt.
                  - Ugradatt Singh (Bhiti).
              - Jhabbar Singh.
                - Maheshwar Parshad.
                  - *Subhraj Kunwar* (Samrathpur).

N.B.—Those whose names are in *italics* were alive in 1902.

Bachgoti Pedigree IV (Rajkumars).

JIO NARAIN (*vide* II).
(Six generations.)
Chhatar Singh.

- Ram Kalandar Singh.
  - Ram Prakash Singh.
    - Gurdatt Singh.
      - R. Beni Bakhsh.
        - Dilraj Kunwar.
      - Balkaran Singh, *d.s.p.*
      - Gajraj Singh, *d.s.p.*
      - R. Madho Singh.
    - Jagdis Rai, *d.s.p.*
- Garab Singh.
  - Raghunath.
    - Kunjan Singh.
      - Chhatarsal Singh.
        - Shankar Bakhsh Singh.
          - *R. Rudra Partab Singh* (Dera).
        - R. Rustam Sah.
        - Bariar Singh.
          - *Bhan Partab Singh* (Damodra).
      - Ambar Singh.
      - Zabr Singh.
      - Hanuman.
  - Samundar Singh, *d.s.p.*
  - Hanuman.
  - Bhawani Din.
    - Audan Singh (Bani).

N.B.—Those whose names are in *italics* were alive in 1902.

Pedigree of the Bandhalgotis.

- MANOHAR SINGH.
  - Rai Singh (Naraini).
  - Rawat Singh (Baragaon).
  - Kunwar Singh (Gangoli).
  - Ran Singh (Marawar).
  - Sangram Singh (Kannu).
  - Raj Singh (Udiawan).
    - Sri Ram Singh.
      - Salbahan.
        - Palhan Deo.
          - Sri Ram Deo.
            - Dharmangal Singh.
              - Dalip Sah.
                - Bikram Sah.
                  - Sujan Sah.
                    - Dalip Sah.
                      - Tej Singh.
                      - Jai Singh.
                        - Ajab Singh.
                        - Pahar Singh.
                          - Himmat Sah.
                            - Gurdatt Singh.
                              - R. Drigpal Singh, died 1798.
                                - R. Harchand Singh.
                                  - Dalpat Sah, died 1815.
                                    - Bisheshar Singh, died 1842.
                                  - Arjun Singh.
                                    - R. Madho Singh.
                                      - *R. Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh*, adopted (Amethi).
                                - Jai Chand Singh (Kannu Kasrawan).
                            - Chhatarpal (Kasrawan).
                      - Indar Singh (Gangoli).
                - Sultan Sah.
                  - Balwant Singh.
                    - *Bijai Bahadur Singh* (Shahgarh).
                - Lachhmi Narain (Kannu).
            - Rukhmangal Singh.
              - Ram Sahai (Kasrawan).
          - Shiam Lal (Barna Tikar).
          - Dharamir (Tikri).

N.B.—Those whose names are in *italics* ...

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